

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A LONG AWAITED REVOLUTION AT
THE U.S. POSTAL SERVICE

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1992

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, Postmaster General Runyon's announcement of major changes at the U.S. Postal Service should come as good news to millions of its customers, who are fed up with rising postal costs and declining postal service.

It should also come as good news to the Service's many employees. Recent shootings in post offices around the country have demonstrated that there has been something terribly wrong with the relations between postal management and their employees.

Finally, it comes as good news to me. For a year now, I have been urging Congress to adopt a resolution I introduced which would create a commission to study the Postal Service.

For a long time I have been receiving a large volume of mail from my constituents reporting that the Postal Service has allowed service to deteriorate, that it has closed some of its post offices on Saturdays, reduced window hours at other post offices, and removed collection boxes from convenient locations.

I had hoped that the relevant committees in Congress would welcome the opportunity presented by my resolution to launch a thorough, bipartisan study of the Postal Service. After all, it has been 22 years since the old Post Office has been established as a quasi-independent agency. This would have been a good time to take a fresh look at this organization.

Despite the fact that my resolution had as many as 127 cosponsors, the relevant committees never did take the issue up. They buckled under the pressure from the postal unions.

The new Postmaster General, in a refreshing break with the past, has taken matters into his own hands. Last Friday, August 7, he introduced a major program to, as he put it, "revolutionize the Postal Service."

His new plan addresses many of the concerns that I raised in my attempt to create a bipartisan commission, and many of the concerns, I might add, that were voiced by the 127 cosponsors who signed onto my resolution.

In a meeting in July, he said, "Let me be your commission." He pledged to spend the next 60 days examining the Postal Service from top to bottom and taking corrective action.

The plans he outlined in a speech to his employees last Friday show a commitment to do what he promised. I am impressed by his admission that the Postal Service no longer has a competitive edge and by his intention to do something about it.

I am also impressed that so much of the impetus for institutional reform and better service comes from the employees themselves. A letter from one employee to the Postmaster General sums it up for me: "I'd like to be able to retire from a healthy and viable Postal Service," he wrote. "It's up to you to take us in that direction. I will help you in any way I can."

I feel the same way. The new Postmaster General has stuck his neck out. He has taken the initiative, and we in Congress should make sure he gets the support and the encouragement to thoroughly reform the Postal Service.

Postmaster General Runyon has followed up on his pledge to me to "be your commission." It's now time to make sure that the plans he announced on Friday are carried out throughout the postal system.

Mr. Speaker, I insert Postmaster General Runyon's speech to be printed in the RECORD.

SPEECH BY MARVIN RUNYON, POSTMASTER
GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

Good afternoon or good morning, depending on where you are.

Thank you for joining me here today. I understand that people in more than 200 locations are participating in today's broadcast, and I've asked that we have as many employees and union and management association representatives present as possible.

Before I begin, I want to apologize that many of you have learned the details of our plans from the media. I have a very strong belief that employees should hear news about their company and their jobs from their company and not from the media.

That is the way we had planned this announcement. However, as you know, we have many constituents with whom we share, in advance, a broad outline of our planned actions.

For that reason, we spoke with these people on an embargoed basis beginning yesterday. Unfortunately, someone felt inclined to notify the media.

It's been 24 days since our last conference, when we outlined the basic criteria necessary for our success as a business. We talked about the importance of making the Postal Service more accountable, more credible and more competitive.

We set three goals, our first steps in changing the Postal Service to be more businesslike. The goals are: one, to improve service quality and customer satisfaction; two, to hold postal rates constant by eliminating the projected \$2 billion deficit for 1993; and, three, to reduce layers of bureaucracy and postal overhead, starting at the top.

Many people have participated in helping to formulate the changes we will announce today. I've continued to meet with many groups of postal employees, managers, postmasters, union leaders, and Congressional representatives. I've also talked with large mailers and individual customers.

The result of all of these conversations is that they are convinced that postal employees can do a good job. They feel we are dedicated, loyal, and competent. However, they think that our organization is broken and needs to be fixed.

Ultimately, competition is settled by the customer. They keep score and decide with their dollars who wins and who loses. We must meet their communications needs and expectations, or someone else will.

The Postal Service is being challenged by the competition. Alternative delivery services are going door knob-to-door knob delivering magazines we used to carry.

UPS has so much of the parcel market, they aren't concerned about the large surcharges they've placed on residential deliveries . . . I guess they figure we can't or won't step up to the opportunity. And, electronic technology threatens to siphon off 50 percent of our mail volume and 40 percent of our revenue.

No one is awed by our monopoly . . . customers have alternatives and they are giving them our business. Parcel by parcel, magazine by magazine, piece by piece, we are being privatized a little more each day.

Our own performance isn't helping matters much. Right now, on-hand mail volume in our system is up 65-to-70 percent compared with two years ago and is near Christmas-level record highs. We're seeing a deterioration of two-day and three-day service, too. And, millions of pieces of First-Class Mail are taking the long way home . . . they're taking more than five days to be delivered.

Customer loyalty depends in large part on service quality. According to the Customer Satisfaction Index, 43 percent of all residential customers surveyed would consider dropping us and using a competitor to deliver First-Class Mail if they had the option. Of those who rate us "fair" or "poor," 87 percent would consider switching if they had the option.

All of you are concerned, too. I've received hundreds of letters from employees calling for change, urging us to become more businesslike, asking for the chance to take on the competition.

I'd like to read you a few quotes.

"We have a lot of pencil pushers that should be carrying the mail or selling stamps," writes one employee from Los Angeles. "The Postal Service's job is quite simple. Take in mail, sort, and distribute in the most equitable manner."

From Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, another employee writes, "Our office was cut in hours and we (will soon) close from noon to 2 p.m. We do a lot of business at that time. People are on their lunch breaks, and come to the office and do business. Of course, now they can't."

Another writes, "The Postal Service needs to be taken in a new direction in order to fulfill our obligation to the American public. Another rate increase similar to the last one will surely be a fatal blow to an outstanding institution. I'd like to be able to retire from a healthy and viable Postal Service. It is up to you to take us in that direction. I will help you any way I can."

And, another . . . "In the final analysis, we are all in the same boat, and if the boat sinks, then the supervisors, and clerks, carriers, rural carriers, mail handlers, etc., drown the same. Our objective, if we are to achieve very good or excellent ratings, lies in the public perception of how well we perform."

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

I have carefully studied the preliminary results of the Employee Opinion Survey that was taken in April, in which 511,000 postal employees took part, and the pilot survey conducted last November involving 37,000 employees. The results point to the need for structural and cultural changes within the Postal Service, changes we are beginning to make today. We'll be sharing with you the final results of the national Employee Opinion Survey when we get them in the near future.

At that time, we'll also tell you the actions we'll be taking to resolve the other issues you've raised.

From all sides, the message is the same. To survive . . . we must compete. To compete . . . we must change. And, continue to change.

Today, we take our next steps to revolutionize the Postal Service. Everyone will have a part to play in our success. And, after today, there is no turning back. The evolution of the Postal Service has begun.

Today, we'll cover five items: First, the new organizational structure and how it reduces bureaucracy, starting at the top; Second, steps we are taking to minimize the impact on employees; Third, additional ways we will reduce the projected \$2 billion deficit in 1993; Fourth, new initiatives to improve service quality; and, Fifth, our vision of the Postal Service, our culture, and our partnerships with customers, employees, unions and management associations.

Let's start with the new structure. It reduces senior management by 43 percent, from 42 Officers to 24. It cuts PCES by 40 percent, 450-to-500 positions. And, it affects about 30,000 overhead positions throughout the Postal Service.

In the structure, the purpose of the 12 Vice Presidents of the corporate staff offices is to set policy in all areas, so that we have consistency in all parts of the Postal Service. Each of these will report to me, so that there is a consistency of direction in their activities. Mike Coughlin, as the Deputy Postmaster General, will assist me as needed, much like a chief of staff.

Joe Caraveo will be Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer. He'll also report to me and will be responsible for the total operations effort. He'll have the necessary staffs to assist him in his job. In addition, he's the chief customer of all the 12 staff offices reporting to me.

I'd like to take a moment and briefly describe the functions of the offices. The names of the Vice Presidents will be announced in two weeks.

The first office is Vice President for Diversity Development. This is an important new department that will serve as the social conscience of the Postal Service. Being the largest non-military employer in the country, the Postal Service is a reflection of our society.

This department will be responsible for increasing our awareness of and appreciation for ethnic and cultural diversity. It will make sure that in all our vendor programs, the proper attention is paid to women- and minority-owned businesses. It will ensure that all career and succession planning takes advancement for women and minorities into consideration, and that the cultural makeup of our communities is represented in our work force.

The next office is the Vice President for Labor Relations. This department will be responsible for strengthening our partnerships with all the labor organizations.

Then, we have Vice President for Quality. This department will make the Total Qual-

ity Process a part of all aspects of the Postal Service.

Next is Vice President for Communications. In addition to its messaging and information responsibilities, this function will also oversee our corporate visual identity.

The next department is that of the Consumer Advocate. This Vice President will serve as my quality control officer for customer satisfaction.

The next office is Vice President for Government Relations. This department will be responsible for working with federal, state and local government.

The next Officer is the Chief Inspector. This function will continue to audit and police the integrity of our system, and safeguard the rights of those who use the mail.

The General Counsel is next. This individual will serve as our corporate lawyer.

Then we have the Judicial Officer. This person will be our independent administrative law judge regarding contract appeals and other legal cases.

The next office is the Vice President for Employee Relations. What's new about this function is that it will now assume responsibility for training and development.

Then we have the Vice President for Information Systems. This person will oversee information technology policies and standards.

Finally, we have the Vice President for Finance and Planning. As its new name suggests, this department has now assumed responsibility for strategic planning.

Now, let's look at the Headquarters structure that will support field operations. Joe will have nine Vice Presidents reporting to him, three with direct responsibility and accountability for customer focus and operational performance.

The first part of our field structure is "Marketing and Sales." This department will be responsible for keeping our products and services focused on meeting customer needs. They will oversee product and service design, pricing, market research, classification, advertising and promotion.

Then, we have "Customer Services." This Vice President will oversee 10 area offices and 85-90 customer services districts focused on delivering the mail and providing top quality retail services. Our more than 29,000 post offices will report to these units.

The third part of our field structure is "Processing and Distribution." This Vice President will manage 10 area Processing and Distribution Offices and 230-235 Mail Processing Facilities focused on mail distribution and logistics. These will include Area Distribution Centers, Bulk Mail Centers and Air Mail Facilities.

We're still working on staffing for the area offices, district offices and facilities offices, so I don't have all the answers yet. We want to talk more with all of you, and hear your thoughts and suggestions to help us complete these changes. I will provide more information on the field structure in my "60-Day Announcement," when we talk about how we will achieve all of our goals.

Six other functional Vice Presidents will report to the Chief Operating Officer.

The first department is Vice President for Engineering Research and Development. All of our engineering and research functions will be combined in this department.

Next is the Vice President for Transportation. This individual will be responsible for managing our air and surface transportation requirements.

Then, we have the Vice President for Operations Support. Among this department's responsibilities are facility activation, delivery policy, and operations requirements.

Next is the Vice President for Customer Service Support. This person will look after retail services and policies, and relations with our medium and small business accounts.

Then comes Facilities. This Vice President will manage our real estate portfolio.

Finally, we have the Vice President for Purchasing. This is a new name for the former procurement and supply department.

We said 24 days ago we would reduce bureaucracy and layers of management, and as you can see we have, starting at the top. We've eliminated Associate Postmasters General, Senior Assistant Postmasters General, Regions, Divisions and Management Sectional Centers as they now exist. The new Headquarters structure will be in place by the middle of September, and the entire restructuring will be completed in 90 days.

To guide our transition, we have created a project management work team. Representatives from each major function are working together to identify the tasks that need to occur and in what timing and sequence. Each Customer Service Center and Mail Processing Area Office will also create transition teams to phase out the old structure and phase in the new.

I want to ask all of you to have patience, as change can be frustrating. And I'm asking for your support and involvement in this process. Changing over to this new structure is a challenge for all of us.

The second item I want to discuss is the impact the new structure will have on a lot of people through no fault of their own. The decisions to restructure and rightsize our organization are being made very rapidly. However, in your letters to me and in individual and group meetings, you have encouraged me to move quickly so that everyone will know where they stand. Many of us who have worked on the restructuring have had to make some very difficult decisions. The toughest decision any manager has to make is to tell a loyal and dedicated employee that their present job no longer exists.

To help achieve our goals and reduce overhead, we will be giving about 140,000 employees who qualify—through a combination of time in service and age—the opportunity to retire and leave with a cash incentive of six months' pay. People who are currently eligible to retire, as well as those who are age 50 or older with 20 years of service, and those who are any age with 25 years of service will have the opportunity to retire from August 17 through October 3 and receive the cash incentive. The exceptions to the early out option and the lump-sum retirement incentive are Rural Carriers, processing equipment maintenance employees, Postal Inspectors, and Postal Police Force employees.

We expect approximately 40,000 people to take advantage of this incentive opportunity. Each eligible employee will receive a letter announcing the special retirement option, a personalized annuity estimate and a benefit summary, all the information they need to make this important decision. These materials are being mailed this weekend. By next Friday, personnel offices will have the necessary forms and information on hand to assist those who want to exercise the retirement option. Personnel offices will receive additional training on the early-out option via satellite.

Many of you are probably wondering what we'll do if we don't get the necessary people to take the early-out option. My position is we just have to wait and see. We'll keep you apprised of the results.

The third item I want to discuss today is what we're doing besides reducing overhead

to eliminate the projected deficit. We're taking three steps: one, reducing funding for Headquarters programs; two, looking at our financial options; and, three, exploring ways to generate more revenue.

First, we've eliminated funding for several Headquarters programs, including the Robotics Applications program and the Licensing Program for Designer Postal Service clothing.

We've also reduced funding for a lot of others. We've taken \$33 million in funding from the Olympic Marketing Program. We've reduced funding for advertising. And, we are going to reduce and restructure ODIS, including eliminating the monitoring centers.

We're also reducing our capital expenditures and cutting back on furniture, supplies and equipment.

Second, we are looking at several financial initiatives. We plan to convert all of our 20 million check payments per year from Treasury checks to commercial bank checks to get better control of our cash and to realize the full return on our funds until they clear the banking system. We also intend to pursue refinancing of our existing Federal Financing Bank debt.

And, third, we are exploring several steps to generate more revenue and respond to customer needs. A bulk Small Parcel Service would help us become more competitive in the parcel shipping market and enhance our overall lineup of package services. We will look at implementation two new advertising mail services to challenge the competition—"Saturday Certain" delivery and a "Three-Day Delivery Window" service—enhancements customers are asking for. We also want to expand our lineup of international services and market better our 9 million post office boxes.

Through these and other cost-reduction and revenue-generation initiatives, we will succeed in eliminating next year's \$2 billion deficit and extending the current postage rates for at least another year.

The fourth item I want to discuss is the aggressive steps we are taking in a variety of areas to improve customer service quality. As a business, we have to look at all of our services the way our customers experience them. We'll expand the concept of external, independent measurement of service quality to other types of mail. In November, we'll request vendor proposals for a measurement system for third-class mail. We hope to submit a similar proposal for second-class mail in late 1993.

For our existing External First-Class measurement system, we are raising the bar on service performance goals. For First-Class Mail intended for overnight delivery, our goal will be 90 percent in 1993, 95 percent in 1994, and 98 percent in 1995, with 100 percent of the mail delivered within one day of the standard. These are aggressive goals, but we can and will achieve them by improving our performance, not reducing our reach and lowering our standards.

Second, in addition to our residential customers, we'll measure the satisfaction level of our business customers, too. We'll introduce a new Business Customer Satisfaction Index system in early 1993.

Third, we're focusing on improving retail service. Six million cash-paying customers visit postal lobbies every day. We've got to make it convenient for them to do so. We're going to examine retail service hours nationwide. I'll be asking our Customer Service Centers to canvass their local communities to identify and meet the shopping needs of our customers.

Finally, we're going to improve our complaint handling process. We'll install toll-free telephone numbers in two locations in September, and evaluate their effectiveness and the customers' response. If it works well, we'll phase it in nationwide.

Some people have told me they don't think we can maintain service quality during this transition. I believe the new structure and the very necessary changes we are making will help us improve our service performance. The new structure gives us more direct control and accountability and will improve communications by reducing the number of levels. You'll have more opportunity for input and responsibility for your actions, and relationships will improve at all levels. I believe this new structure will help improve postal performance.

This brings me to my last point, my vision for the Postal Service *** our culture *** and our partnerships with customers, employees, unions and management associations.

I want all employees to be proud to say they work for the Postal Service. That pride, that employee satisfaction, will come from customers satisfaction, from knowing that we're giving them the highest quality service at the lowest possible price.

We will know we have succeeded when customers ask for the Postal Service instead of our competitors, when quality, accountability, competitiveness and value come to their minds each time they think of the Postal Service.

To do that, we have to change our culture throughout the organization. We must move from being adversarial and confrontational to working together in a spirit of cooperation and appreciation. Respect *** dignity *** and trust are fundamental tools to help us achieve success, more important than automated equipment or vehicles or stamps. They must become standard operating procedure at every level of our organization.

Each of us today is empowered to engage in a continuous process of change. Each of us plays a part in our achieving the three criteria of business success—accountability, credibility and competitiveness. These are the keys to the future of the Postal Service.

Businesses are accountable. For the Postal Service, accountability has a double edge. It requires that we safeguard the great public trust that we've been granted. And, it demands that we deliver quality service the first time, every time, while keeping our prices in line with the marketplace.

Credibility is essential to our success. Credibility is the bond we have with our customers that allows us to sell our services. We want people to think of the post office in terms of quality, responsiveness, timeliness, reliability and value for the dollar. These are the benchmarks of leadership in the communications business, and we must be a leader if we are to succeed.

When we have accountability and credibility, we also will have competitiveness. We will be treating each other as partners. We will be working together to achieve "win-win" solutions, knowing that if any of us loses, we all lose.

We'll be engaged in continuous change *** striving for continuous improvement in the quality and value of our products and services. We will be forging an alliance that values and balances concern for the customer, concern for our employees and concern for our company.

I realize that the actions we are taking today to revolutionize the Postal Service and begin this process of continuous change

represent challenges for all of us. We are making these changes because our survival as a viable communications business is important to this nation and to each and every citizen in it. To survive as an organization, we must be competitive so that we can succeed in meeting the needs of all our 250 million customers.

The changes we make today are just the beginning. We've made a lot of tough decisions. We've got a structural framework set up and we're ready to roll out some solid cost, revenue and service initiatives. But, we're far from having all the answers. We'll be consulting with employee organizations on many issues. We need your help, too. We want you to have a part in shaping the future of the Postal Service. We need you to take ownership and responsibility for our success.

With the commitment of all of our employees and the support of our customers, we can and will make these changes work and bring accountability, credibility and competitiveness to the U.S. Postal Service.

HONORING THE THROGGS NECK HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1992

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I recognize today two special events that are being celebrated together this week in my district, the 350th anniversary of Throggs Neck and the 40th anniversary of the Throggs Neck Homeowners Association.

Since 1642, when John Throckmorton set up a colony of 35 families under a charter from the Dutch Governor, Throggs Neck has been characterized by hard work and community spirit. Through the years, immigrants from many nations have built the American dream here, finding jobs and building modest homes for their families.

The Throggs Neck Homeowners Association has continued to keep that community spirit alive. By giving the people of Throggs Neck a place to meet and discuss the future of their neighborhood, the association has helped maintain the quality of life in the community. Be it in a battle to keep an inappropriate homeless shelter out of a residential neighborhood, or sponsoring an antigraffiti program to beautify a shopping district, the association always works with the community's best interests at heart.

I have been proud to be a part of many of the successful projects the Homeowners Association has taken on, and it has been a privilege to serve the people of Throggs Neck. Although reapportionment has moved my district away from Throggs Neck, I will always stand ready to help the community if called upon.

On behalf of my constituents, I thank the members of the Throggs Neck Homeowners Association for their dedication to community.

A LEARNING BANK

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1992

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like all my colleagues to read the following article that appeared in the Atlanta Jewish Times titled "A Learning Bank". This project is a wonderful example of what can happen when not only parents, but those in the community, become involved in their children's education.

A LEARNING BANK

(By Richard Bond)

Textbooks and workbooks just weren't working. Scott Heyman, the 11-year-old son of Gail and Lyons Heyman, could not grasp mathematics. Born with the chromosomal disorder Fragile X Syndrome, the youngster's learning disability made it difficult for him to comprehend numbers in the abstract.

"Children who are mildly intellectually disabled just don't understand numbers unless they are attached to something that has real-life meaning," said Mrs. Heyman, who lit upon an idea that school systems around the state are eyeing with interest.

Using her considerable powers of persuasion, Mrs. Heyman, a bright, eager activist-mother, got Bank South to open a mini-branch for the special education students at East Cobb Middle School. It looks just like any bank would, with teller windows, computers, account forms, a telephone and calculators.

Called the Bank South Branch for Learning, the model allows teachers to devise curricula that can be applied to real life. To open an account, youngsters must be able to read and fill out the proper forms. To maintain the balance of their account, they must be able to add and subtract.

"My students will also be able to learn social skills, like how to wait your turn in line," said special ed teacher Margaret Oliver, whose classroom contains the model bank. "Other teachers in the school can incorporate the bank in their subjects."

Ms. Oliver said the telephone at the bank—supplied by Contel Cellular—will also be an instructional tool. "I can teach them how to make a doctor's appointment, how to call 911 in case of emergency, even how to order a pizza," she said. "They'll be learning how to communicate."

Several dozen people gathered at East Cobb Middle School April 23 to open the Bank South Branch for Learning. Mrs. Heyman led a brief ceremony, which included Bank South senior vice president Lee Sessions, Margaret Gary, vice president of Contel Cellular, and U.S. Rep. Newt Gingrich.

The Republican congressman joked that he might have benefited from an early lesson in banking, a reference to his overdrafts at the House of Representative's bank.

"The functional activities of being alive are being bonded to learning," Mr. Gingrich said of the student bank, which he called a welcome partnership between business and community.

"In the real world, there is no way to achieve what you want simply by paying somebody else to do it," he said. "This bank says that learning has to be in the community and of the community. It cannot just be paying your taxes and walking on."

Mrs. Heyman's Bank South project comes on the heels of a similar one she pushed for through Kroger Supermarkets.

In October of last year, the ribbon was cut to open the first-ever Kroger mini store at Sope Creek Elementary School. The mock store is stocked with actual products supplied by Kroger. Students are taught to shop wisely, comparing price, quantity and ingredients.

"The amazing thing is the power of an idea," said Mrs. Heyman, who notes that Kroger is planning to open other mini stores around the state. "People want to do more for children, but they don't know how," she said. "These (the model bank and the mini store) give them a vehicle."

DARE TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1992

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the dedicated work of one of my constituents, Lt. Tab Turke of the Morgan County Sheriff's Department.

Lieutenant Turke was recently installed as the head of the National DARE Officers Association. He has been head of the DARE, Drug Abuse Resistance Education, Program in Morgan County for several years and was instrumental in the implementation of the program in Morgan County area schools.

The following is an article from the Jacksonville Journal-Courier entitled "D.A.R.E. Leader Puts County on Map" which tells of Lt. Turke's selection as the head of the National DARE Officers Association and his dedicated work in the community.

D.A.R.E. LEADER PUTS COUNTY ON MAP

Morgan County is proud of Lt. Tab Turke. The county's Drug Abuse Resistance Education officer was installed this month as the head of the National D.A.R.E. Officers Association, which makes him the leader of one of the most popular police organizations in the country.

His selection says a lot about Mr. Turke and about the local D.A.R.E. program. It says that leadership comes from communities large and small, and that this nation will need to cultivate such leadership everywhere if we are to win this long-running war against drug and alcohol abuse.

Those problems are not confined to Los Angeles, Chicago, Atlanta and New York; those are problems with which every farming community in the Midwest, every small industrial city in New England, every factory town in the South, every sprouting suburb in the West must contend.

We cannot afford to lose a generation of our children; they are too precious to us, and the futures of our communities too dependent on them to allow them to fall under the spell of drug dependency.

One need only meet Mr. Turke and his counterparts in Jacksonville and other local counties to know how sincere D.A.R.E. officers are about helping our children to resist the lure of drugs. And one need only talk with local children about the police officers who come into their schools to realize that the program works. It helps instill values in preteens that allow them to resist the pressure to use drugs or alcohol at an early age.

We should not pretend that D.A.R.E. is the only answer in the drug war. It is not, as Mr.

Turke and other police officers are the first to admit. Older teens face extraordinary pressures to use alcohol particularly, and the lessons D.A.R.E. teaches younger children must be reinforced.

We also must make it easier for those who already are hooked on alcohol and drugs to get help when they seek it and consistently enforce the law against those who sell drugs.

But despite all that, D.A.R.E. is one of the most effective tools at our disposal for arming children to resist, and we are proud of the work that D.A.R.E. officers have done on our children's behalf.

Tab Turke is an example of why the program works, and we are confident that he will do an outstanding job of leading the nation's D.A.R.E. officers in a fight we must win.

H.R. 5231, THE NATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS ACT OF 1992

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1992

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to submit an essay written by one of my summer interns, Brent K. Yamashita, a student at Princeton University. Brent makes an argument in favor of H.R. 5231, The National Competitiveness Act. He is majoring in electrical engineering and public policy, so I feel that he understands the importance of technology and productivity in the national economy. When H.R. 5231 comes up for a vote, I encourage all of my colleagues to consider the arguments that Brent makes here:

We are living in a historic time. The Cold War has ended, Communism has fallen in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, and for the first time we may have peace between Israel and the Arabs. The European Community will soon unite into an economic bloc, and old adversaries like Germany and France will now become economic allies. We have a tremendous opportunity for unprecedented peace and global cooperation, to create a "New World Order."

This era of peace will usher in an increasingly integrated global economy. What will be the role of the United States? Since the end of World War II, we have been the dominant military and economic power in the world. However, if we are indeed headed towards an era of peace, other nations will become less dependent on our protection, and our military might will become less important. Instead, it seems that economic power, and not military power, will determine who leads the world in the 21st Century.

It is evident that we no longer operate as the lone, dominant economic power in the world. Japan invests a substantial amount of money in Research and Development and in helping new industries to get started, and it has established itself as a major player. The European Community, propelled by a unified Germany that is investing billions in infrastructure and industries, will soon assume its place alongside America and Japan. If America is to maintain its economic strength, we too must invest more to increase our competitiveness.

The areas where we must invest more are industry, infrastructure, education, and technology. Despite our budget deficit, we must

spend more on these things, and not less. I believe that cutting funds in these areas, although it may reduce the deficit, will have a deleterious effect on the economy in the long-run. Congress will soon consider a bill that increases America's technological and manufacturing capability, and thus, helps us to compete in the global market. H.R. 5231, the National Competitiveness Act, represents a serious commitment on the part of Congress to strengthen America's economic position as we venture on into a new era of global competition.

Manufacturing is a key element of our economy. Its productivity can be greatly enhanced by experimenting with new production methods and by accessing information provided by government agencies. Section 202 of the bill states the findings of Congress that "new developments in flexible, computer-integrated manufacturing, electronic manufacturing communications networks, and other technologies make possible dramatic improvements across all industrial sectors in productivity quality, and the speed with which manufacturers can respond to changing market opportunities."

H.R. 5231 provides the funds to do all of this. Increases in productivity lead to lower costs in the manufacturing of American products, and this makes us more competitive in the global market. On the May 5, 1992, at a hearing before the Technology and Competitiveness Subcommittee of the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, Nobel Laureate Robert Solow stated that the United States government should take the lead in a "reformation of manufacturing," and many scholars agree with him. A team effort between government and industry is essential if we are to compete successfully with the European Community and Japan.

Technology also increases productivity, and thus, competitiveness. Examples of this would be the cotton gin, the assembly line, and the computer, all of which revolutionized American industries. Michael Baroody of The National Association of Manufacturers reported to the same Technology and Competitiveness Subcommittee that of the 3.25 percent average annual growth in gross domestic nonfarm output in 1954-90, approximately 29 percent is attributed to technological advance. 39 percent is ascribed to labor inputs, 22 percent to capital inputs, and 6.7 percent to government capital. To maintain America's standard of living and competitiveness, we must continually search for new tools, products, and methods of production, and this is precisely what H.R. 5231 accomplishes.

To authorize \$1.4 billion in additional funding for the Advanced Technology Program (ATP), under the auspices of the Department of Commerce. This year the ATP was given \$68 million, enough for 38 companies researching such projects as switches for optical computers and new plastics for cars.

One of the main provisions of the bill provides \$1.4 billion in additional funding for the Advanced Technology Program (ATP). The ATP is a program under the auspices of the Department of Commerce which provides grants, usually about \$2 million, to companies to conduct industry-related research and experiments. This year the ATP was given \$68 million, enough for 38 companies to research such projects as optical computer switches and plastics for cars. H.R. 5231 will allow even more industries to explore cutting-edge techniques and products that current credit limitations prevent them from doing. In the past, the government has given

several billion dollars a year to the Department of Defense to research and develop in such areas as electronics, communications, and aerospace. As we pare down the defense budget, it seems logical that we reallocate some of those funds into R&D in non-military areas.

Many critics argue that the bill adds to the deficit, authorizing approximately \$2.2 billion in fiscal 1993-1997, while creating no new revenue. However, the real payoffs from this expenditure would help our nation's economy much more than, say, the \$40 billion Space Station. When considering whether the \$2.2 billion is worth it, one has to ask what the cost of becoming more uncompetitive in the world market will be for the United States. Can we afford to fall further behind Japan and the EC? Indeed, investing \$2.2 billion now may save us from losing even more money in the international market in future years, and I call this a wise investment.

I do not wish to imply that America's competitive problems can be cured by one bill. What is needed is a strong effort by both government and industry. Industries can do their part by investing in new equipment and training for its workers. In the meantime, government cannot stand idle as our competitiveness deteriorates and other nations pass us by. It is time for our government to take on an active role to assist our industries.

As the global economy continues to integrate, it is in America's best interest to maintain our position as an economic leader. To do this, we must increase our competitiveness. Industry and academia feel that H.R. 5231 is a step in the right direction, and I agree. I urge all Members to vote in favor of H.R. 5231, and in doing so dedicate themselves to maintaining America's tradition of economic strength.

HONORING THE U.S.S. "RADFORD"—DD446

HON. DOUGLAS APPLEGATE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1992

Mr. APPLEGATE. Mr. Speaker, the success or failure of the United States during times of military conflict has often been determined by the equipment that goes with the men and women who have served in our Armed Forces; and when it comes to the great ships that have achieved naval victories for America, the U.S.S. *Radford* certainly ranks among the most important vessels in our history.

The U.S.S. *Radford* had a history of service to our Nation which spanned 3 major conflicts; World War II, Korea, and Vietnam. The *Radford* was in service for over a quarter of a century, and it was involved in some of the most important naval engagements of the Second World War. This destroyer, launched in May 1942, eventually went on to earn 21 battle stars and 14 campaign ribbons, along with Presidential citations from the United States, Korea, and Vietnam.

During the weekend of October 9th through the 12th of this year, the first ever national reunion of crew members from the *Radford* will be held in New Philadelphia, OH, at which time the U.S.S. *Radford* Association will be founded and a swearing in of officers will be

performed. I want to take this opportunity to congratulate Vane S. Scott of Newcomerstown, OH, for all of his hard work and efforts in bringing about this special day for the crew members and the ship which has captured the admiration of many. The U.S.S. *Radford* was one of America's greatest fighting ships.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the outstanding history of the U.S.S. *Radford* as is detailed in the Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships, and I wish to join with all of my colleagues in Congress in paying a special tribute to those, alive and departed, who saw service on the *Radford*. All Americans are deeply proud of them.

"RADFORD"

Rear Adm. William Radford was born in Fincastle, Va., 1 March 1898 and entered the U.S. Navy during 1925. He commanded the landing party from Warren which captured the Mexican warship *Malek Adhel* at Mazatlan and took part in other Pacific coast operations of the Mexican war. During the Civil War, he commanded the ill-fated *Cumberland* but was on board the frigate *Ranoke* as a member of a Court of Inquiry when his ship was attacked by the Confederate casemate ram *Virginia*. Captain Radford subsequently commanded the armored ship *New Ironsides* during Union attacks on Fort Fisher in December 1864 and in January 1865. Promoted rear admiral in 1866, he commanded the European Squadron during 1869 and 1870. Rear Adm. Radford died at Washington, DC., 8 January 1890.

(Destroyer No. 120: dp. 1,090; 1.3145"; b. 31'8"; dr. 9'9 1/4"; s. 35 k.; cpl. 142; a. 4 4", 2 3", 12 21" tt.; cl. Wickes)

The first *Radford*, a steel, flush-deck-type destroyer, was launched 5 April 1918 by Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Co., Newport News, Va.; sponsored by Miss Mary Lovell Radford; and commissioned 30 September 1918 at Norfolk Navy Yard, Lt. Comdr. Arthur S. Carpenter in command.

Assigned to the Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet, *Radford* departed Norfolk 12 October on a shakedown cruise to Melville, R.I. She returned to Hampton Roads 21 October 1918 to join the escort force for the Newport News section of Troop Convoy 76 bound for New York and European waters.

Radford subsequently operated on the U.S. east coast into 1919, sailing southward to Cuba 14 January 1919. While based at Guantanamo Bay, she also cruised to Guacanayabo Bay and Santiago, Cuba, before returning north 13 March 1919. *Radford* operated from Hampton Roads with the Atlantic Fleet from March until July 1919.

Radford was reassigned to the Pacific Fleet in July 1919, and cleared Hampton Roads 19 July for Balboa, C.Z., and San Diego. Upon her arrival at San Diego 7 August, she joined the Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet. *Radford* operated from Mare Island Navy Yard, San Diego, and San Pedro into 1922, taking part in training exercises and squadron maneuvers as a unit of Division 12, Squadron 10, Destroyer Flotilla 4. She called at Seattle, Tacoma, and Bellingham, Wash., during September 1919, and at Portland, Ore., in December 1920. Designated DD-120, *Radford* decommissioned 9 June 1922 and remained in reserve at San Diego for almost 15 years.

Radford was reclassified AG-22 on 16 April 1932 following the decision to convert her to a mobile target vessel. Conversion work was never undertaken and *Radford* reverted to

DD-120 on 27 June 1932. Struck from the Navy list 19 May 1936, *Radford* was sunk 5 August 1936 in accordance with the provisions of the London Treaty for the limitation and reduction of naval armament.

(DD-446: dp. 2,940 (f.); 1.3765"; b.3977"; dr. 17'9"; s.35 k.; cpl. 3.29; a. 5 5", 10 40mm., 7 20mm., 10 21" tt., 6 dep., 2 det.; cl. *Fletcher*)

The second *Radford* (DD-446) was laid down by the Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., Kearny, N.J., 2 October 1941; launched 3 May 1942; sponsored by Mrs. Francois E. Matthes; and commissioned 22 July 1942, Lt. Comdr. William K. Romoser in command.

After shakedown off the New England coast, *Radford* towed the burning transport *Wakefield* (AP-21) to Halifax where the fires were extinguished. Antisubmarine patrol off the east coast followed and on 5 December *Radford* got underway for the Pacific.

At Noumea *Radford* joined TG 67.5 with which she bombarded Japanese positions and installations on Guadalcanal 19 January 1943. On the night of 23-24 January, she attacked the enemy staging area on Kolombangara and within the next week had splashed three enemy planes. *Radford* then retired to Tulagi, whence she sailed to cover the occupation of the Russell Islands by U.S. troops. *Radford* shelled Munda Airfield and installations on New Georgia Island on the night of 5-6 March 1943 and, on the nights of 15 and 16 March, bombarded Kolombangara.

On 29 June *Radford* steamed with the First Echelon of the Western Force for Rendova to provide shore bombardment and antisubmarine patrol to cover the landing of troops.

During this action she shot down five planes. On 1 July she damaged a Japanese submarine with gunfire and depth charges. She was involved in the night surface engagement off Kula Gulf, 5-6 July, firing on three enemy ships and picking up survivors of *Helena*. During the night of 12-13 July, *Radford* acted as a screening unit for TG 36.1 while that force conducted an offensive sweep against the "Tokyo Express."

On 17 July, she left the Solomons for the New Hebrides; Auckland, New Zealand; and Noumea, New Caledonia. Returning to Guadalcanal 14 September, she sank a number of enemy barges and on 25 November sent the Japanese submarine I-40 to the bottom off Makin. After the Gilbert Islands operations, *Radford* steamed for Pearl Harbor and San Francisco where she arrived 15 December for overhaul.

By 2 February 1944 *Radford* was back at Majuro atoll. On the 18th, she screened tankers as they fueled the Truk Island striking force, then escorted the replenishment force to the New Hebrides. In March, she returned to the Solomons and shelled gun emplacements on Bougainville.

Proceeding to New Guinea in April, *Radford* bombarded the beach at Humboldt Bay in support of landings there on the 22d. She steamed back to the Solomons; stopped at Noumea; and returned to the New Guinea area in early June. Into September she continued support of the New Guinea campaign with escort runs and gunfire support missions.

On 12 September *Radford* sailed for Pearl Harbor for repairs. On 20 November she steamed for Eniwetok and Ulithi. On 4 December she got underway escorting a group of merchant vessels to Leyte Gulf. She operated there and off Mindoro until steaming for Lingayen Gulf 4 January 1945. After supporting the landings on Luzon, she delivered fire support on the beaches of the Bataan Peninsula. While maneuvering into Mariveles Harbor to take the mine-damaged *La Vallette*

in tow, *Radford* was herself damaged by a mine.

Sailing for Leyte Gulf 20 February, she continued on to Eniwetok Atoll, Pearl Harbor, and San Francisco. She remained there undergoing repairs until 30 September 1945. *Radford* decommissioned 17 January 1946.

After conversion to an escort destroyer (DDE-446), 26 March 1949, especially equipped for antisubmarine warfare, *Radford* recommissioned at San Francisco 17 October 1949. Following shakedown off the California coast, she sailed to her homeport of Pearl Harbor. In May 1950 she escorted *Valley Forge* (CVA-45) to Subic Bay and Hong Kong. With the outbreak of the Korean Conflict, she was dispatched to Korea where she operated until returning to Pearl Harbor 9 November.

Occupied with overhaul and type training at Pearl Harbor for the next year, *Radford* then sailed 19 November 1951 for operations with Task Force 77, a fast carrier striking group, off Korea. Other operations found her with British units off the west coast of the embattled peninsula and steaming close inshore for bombardment and to support minesweeping operations. She also rescued survivors from the grounded S.S. *Easton* off the coast of Japan, before returning to Pearl Harbor 21, June 1952.

Radford cleared Pearl Harbor 4 September 1952 for operations on patrol and in exercises in the western Pacific, based at Eniwetok. She returned to Pearl Harbor 25 November for type training until 3 May 1953, when she headed for the Far East. Once more *Radford* operated with TF 77, bombarding the east coast of Korea. From 12 to 22 July, in company with *Manchester* (CL-83), she steamed off Wonsan Harbor, firing on targets in the vicinity of Hode Pando, and later entered the harbor itself. Following duty on the southern patrol in the Taiwan Strait, she returned to Pearl Harbor 30 November.

During the next 16 years *Radford* alternated operations in the Hawaiian area with deployments to the Far East. During this period she made 11 WestPac cruises, serving on the Taiwan Patrol in 1954, 1955, and 1956 and operating in Japanese waters in 1957, 1958, and 1959. On 25 March 1960 she entered the U.S. Naval Shipyard at Pearl Harbor to begin her 7-month long FRAM (Fleet Rehabilitation and Modernization) II overhaul, which gave her a helicopter hangar and flight deck. During 1961 she operated continuously in the Hawaiian area, picking up the nose cone of *Discoverer XXV* on 19 June and rescuing 5 fishermen from the sea 16 November.

On 5 February 1962 *Radford* sailed for the western Pacific as a unit of Antisubmarine Warfare Task Group 70.4 composed of *Bennington* (CVS-20) and the eight destroyers of Destroyer Divisions 252 and 92. She participated in joint SEATO operations, was called to the South China Sea to help meet the Laotian crisis in May, and in June was called to the Taiwan Straits due to heavy Communist buildups in the area. She returned to Pearl Harbor 18 July and became DD-446 again 7 August 1962. On 3 October *Radford* was stationed a few hundred miles east of Midway Island in the 4th orbit recovery area for Project Mercury's Sigma 7 flight.

In a 1963 overhaul Variable Depth Sonar and DASH equipment was installed. *Radford* steamed to WestPac again in 1963, 1965 and 1966. During 1967, 1968, and 1969, she operated on Yankee Station and bombarded Viet Cong targets in South Vietnam. *Radford* decommissioned at San Francisco and was struck from the Navy list 10 November 1969, to be sold for scrap.

Radford earned 12 battle stars for World War II service, five battle stars for Korean War service; and four for Vietnam service.

CONGRATULATING DOUGLASS C. JEFFORDS ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE U.S. NAVAL RESERVE

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1992

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join family and friends in congratulating Capt. Douglass C. Jeffords on his retirement from the U.S. Naval Reserve.

Captain Jeffords has had a distinguished and honorable career serving our Nation. A 1958 civil engineering graduate and NROTC scholarship student of Vanderbilt University, he was commissioned a surface line officer and first served aboard the U.S.S. *Lynde McCormick*. He made two deployments to the Western Pacific before serving on the U.S.S. *St. Paul*.

Following his release from active duty in June 1968, he affiliated with the Naval Reserve Surface Division in Nashville. He was an instructor in a number of specialties and commanded a number of reserve units, including the advanced base functional component headquarters which was assigned to the Commander Naval Activities Eastern Atlantic.

In October 1988, he was assigned as commanding officer, Naval Activities United Kingdom Headquarters Detachment 108, and as Chief of Staff, Commander Naval Activities Eastern Atlantic. In this assignment, he was responsible for planning for the mobilization, training, organization and activation of over 600 naval reservists in 20 units located in eight different readiness commands. His efforts resulted in new organizational structures, concepts and procedures for more effective utilization of Reserve forces who provide logistics support to operating forces.

Following Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Captain Jeffords proposed a new Reserve organization to augment logistic support functions. This concept has been adopted for use throughout the Navy.

At present, Captain Jeffords is Assistant Deputy for Readiness in region nine, Memphis. In this position, he is responsible for the training and readiness of over 5,000 naval reservists in a five-State area.

During this time, Captain Jeffords found time to earn a master of science degree in structural engineering from Vanderbilt. He also attended the Naval War College in Newport and is an active member of a number of professional associations. His awards include the Navy Commendation Medal and the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Captain Jeffords for his dedication and perseverance. A military career has many challenges and hurdles. As we well know, these challenges and hurdles confronted not only Captain Jeffords but also his wife and three sons and they all have met them with distinction and honor.

It is a pleasure to be able to congratulate Capt. Douglass C. Jeffords on his retirement from the Naval Reserve.

A PRESCRIPTION TO PREVENT
TAKEOVER MANIA

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1992

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following article authored by Lee Thomas, a longtime friend and a business and civic leader of wide renown in Louisville, KY.

The article appeared in the summer 1992 issue of *Business and Society Review*. It is entitled, "Hostile Takeovers: When the Vultures Call," and it recommends steps to be taken to prevent the return of the takeover-buyout mania which characterized the 1980's—and whose pernicious economic effects plague us to this very day.

Mr. Thomas is the former president and chairman of Vermont American Corp., headquartered in Louisville. Lee is a trained, perceptive, and knowledgeable business person with a distinctly uncommon characteristic: a social conscience.

Mr. Speaker, Lee Thomas and I have talked about the evils of the takeover binge of the go-go 1980's and the damage it did to the industrial capability of American business and to the health, well-being and prosperity of U.S. workers.

We cannot slip back into the old ways of the decade of the 1980's when greedy, rapacious Gordon Geko-types destroyed old line American businesses and exported abroad tens of thousands of high wage-high skill jobs through leveraged buyouts and hostile takeovers.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage our colleagues to heed the words of my friend, Lee Thomas, for they offer a strong antidote against a recurrence of the takeover-buyout fever of the 1980's.

In 1986, when I was the chairman of Vermont American Corp., the power tool accessories manufacturer, the Newell Company began to acquire shares in our company in a process known as a "creeping tender." As a defensive measure, Vermont American began to buy back its own stock. Then in mid-1989, Newell tendered for a large block of our stock at \$30.50 per share; they also went to court and obtained an injunction on the theory that our buyback program was a fraudulent use of company funds by me to enrich myself.

I found out that our second largest shareholder was cooperating with Newell and planned to sell to that company. At this point, we sought a "white knight." A holding company owned by Emerson Electric, Robert Bosch, and Sears Roebuck bought Vermont American just before the end of 1989 for \$41 a share. (Just prior to the tender, the stock was selling on the American Stock Exchange for \$26 a share.) In the trial, I was found innocent—but the company was lost and I was out.

Since the purchase, three plants have been closed and production has been consolidated. In recent months, the company has done well and morale seems up.

Vermont American fared better than many corporations involved in takeover attempts. Many other companies declared bankruptcy during the recent recession, casualties of overleveraging.

Though merger and acquisition activity has slowed considerably from the frenetic

pace of the 1980's, we have not yet adequately identified the dangers corporate takeovers pose to our free-market system. Nor has Congress enacted legislation to guard against the excesses of the past decade from happening again.

Without the enemy of communism to oppose, America seems to be left with a pernicious enemy within: greed. It is a potentially fatal disease. Its symptoms are many: disregard for the environment, monopolistic practices, and insider trading, among others. And the practice of expending enormous sums of capital to make businesses larger and less efficient while lining the pockets of few seems to be the most egregious symptom. Hostile takeovers do not create new markets, produce breakthroughs in research, or result in superior products in the marketplace. The increase in debt strengthens neither our nation's economy nor the world's.

Why have we not examined this problem fully? It may be that we have taken at face value the myths perpetuated by the investment bankers and lawyers who reap enormous profits from engineering takeover deals. Let's examine a few of these myths.

Myth One: Companies being bought out are poorly managed, so it is better to have them weeded out of the system.

While badly run companies may sometimes get taken over, that is not the general rule. Corporate raiders look for firms that bear the marks of good management.

A brand with national recognition is an important asset that reflects good marketing management.

A low debt-to-equity ratio (total debt burden as a percentage of the stockholder's net worth) is very important to the acquiring company. They can use the borrowing capacity of the acquired company. They can use the borrowing capacity of the acquired company to generate cash to help finance the takeover. But a company's conservative balance sheet reflects good management: it keeps business options open, enables a firm to weather unforeseen adversities, and allows for long-term investments in research and development, employee training, and modernizing facilities.

Corporate raiders zero in on companies with a low price-to-earnings ratio (the cost of a share of a company's stock divided by the reported earnings per share for the most recent year). Occasionally, a company's stock is priced low because the stock market has no confidence in the company's management due to poor past performance. Equally possible, if not more plausible, a low price-to-earnings ratio exists because the company's good management insists on operating for long-term gain rather than short-term objectives. In other words, if management puts off spending money on environmental control, quality improvement programs, retraining workers, and other programs for the long term, the earnings will be up for awhile—and the price-to-earnings ratio may be high enough to discourage a takeover. In this scenario, the poorly run company is more likely to remain independent than a well-run firm.

Undervalued assets are extremely attractive to corporate raiders. But assets often appear undervalued as a result of good tax planning. Further, some of a business' most valuable assets do not even appear on the balance sheet: customer trust and loyalty, new products in the pipeline, and, most important, outstanding people who work well together.

Myth Two: Corporate takeovers are a boon to individual investors, who receive an above-market price for their shares.

Investors must remember that people who take over companies do so for their own gain. Raiders may believe that the company is worth more broken up and sold off in pieces. Or, they may wish to establish themselves in a controlling position in order to milk the company for private gain. Or, they may think they are good enough managers to realize the long-term potential of the company for themselves.

Independent shareholders would do well to consider what existing management might be able to accomplish for the shareholder in the long run. Remember that the old management should know the industry—they did build a business worth buying.

The real boon here is to the investment bankers, such as Bear Stearns. If a company wants to hire expert help in defending itself against a takeover, Bear Stearns is at your service. If a company or an individual wants to pursue a hostile takeover with expert help, again, Bear Stearns is at your service. Last year, Bear Stearns Chairman Ace Greenberg made more than \$7 million. And the investment bank's president Jimmy Cayne, brought home more than \$6.1 million.

The losers are the individual shareholders who have lost the potentially greater gain of long-term growth had the company not been bought out.

Myth Three: Unfriendly corporate takeovers benefit society because they increase efficiency in production and business management.

Size does not contribute to efficiency. True, some industries, such as car manufacturing, require huge capital investment that only a big company can provide. But in most industries, it is small- and middle-sized entrepreneurial companies that experience the greatest growth.

Some investors, of course, might like a merger that creates a monopoly within an industry. The profits could be increased by raising prices. Of course, this practice does not benefit consumers or society. Further, our government enacted antitrust laws to protect us from abuses. Oddly enough, part of our current economic ills is caused by the reluctance to enforce those antitrust laws in the 1980's.

Third, mergers are frequently paid for, in part by selling off divisions and closing plants. This can be enormously disruptive to communities and devastating to displaced workers. The enormous corporation debt taken in the 1980's, also has been cited as a cause of length and depth of the recession.

Nor do hostile takeovers necessarily promote good management and efficiency. For example, when Vermont American Corp. first went into the cutting-tool business, its best source of steel was Sharon Steel. Sharon was an extremely well-run, middle-size company, a leader in developing participatory management. Then, Victor Posner, one of the early corporate raiders, bought out the company. Sharon's pricing became chaotic and deliveries became irregular. The company was then leveraged in order to raid other companies. Vermont American scrambled to find other sources of steel, but none was as good as Sharon under its old management. Last year, Sharon filed for bankruptcy under chapter 11.

PARANOIA SETS IN

The management of a well-run entrepreneurial firm invariably panics when the corporate raider calls. Managers know their jobs are in jeopardy. The acquiring company will likely provide the new top management and the larger company will need only one legal department, one benefits department, and one tax department.

When the raider calls, paranoia sets in. Management gets sidetracked from running a good business. It must take defensive measures to protect the company. It hires expensive lawyers and even more expensive investment bankers. Those fees skim off millions of dollars that could have been channeled into improving products, research and development, or other investments.

To block a merger, management sometimes tries to sponsor a leveraged buyback, in which the company borrows huge sums of money to buy back its stock from the raider at an exorbitant price ("green mail"). In other cases, management buys back all of the company's stock and takes the company private. In either case, the debt load leaves the company vulnerable to any downturn in the economy.

One of Vermont American's suppliers, Belknap Hardware, went bankrupt this way. The inventory was liquidated and every employee lost his job. Clearly, this was not a good thing for anybody.

So, do hostile takeovers and mergers help society? In most cases the answer is no. Entrepreneurs, aware of potential takeovers, may well avoid taking their companies public. To keep their firm independent, entrepreneurs may intelligently decide not to tap into public capital markets and instead grow more slowly with whatever funds that can be internally generated. This attitude does not contribute to a healthy capitalist system. For it is the new growth companies with new stock issue traded over the counter or on the American Stock Exchange that stimulate the money markets and fuel a dynamic capitalist system.

SOCIAL COSTS

Hostile takeovers have heavy social costs as well. Small- and middle-size companies are an important presence in communities. Local companies are the big users of the local bank. They buy their insurance through local insurance agents. They use local attorneys and accountants. Top executives are well paid and can be expected to contribute to various good causes including charities, art and culture, and the local college. Local employees keep their money in area banks, buy real estate in town, pay municipal taxes, and shop on Main Street.

When factories and offices are cut back or closed, managers, craftsmen, and workers are dealt a severe blow. When termination benefits run out, it is difficult for people to find comparable jobs. The more specialized a person's skill, the greater the difficulty. Even employees who stay on after a takeover may ultimately lose their job when the company down-sizes in a struggle to make a profit on its investment.

Takeover companies are also subject to the great and evil temptation to raid the bought-out company's pension fund to help reduce debt. The takeover company can reduce its contribution to the pension fund or just remove cash that its actuaries determine is an "overfunded" amount. Conscientious employers, in contrast, want to be overfunded and use conservative actuarial assumptions. Raiding pension funds represents a betrayal of trust and threatens the financial security of workers.

In the long term, hostile takeovers also hurt a community's capital base. In the short term, the sale of a local company benefits shareholders who live in the community. But, as time goes by, these wealthy individuals die off and the absence of the wealth-creating enterprise takes its toll.

What about the top management of a bought-out company? Golden parachutes

notwithstanding, successful business leaders and top managers who have built a business and have plenty of valuable experience to offer society are suddenly taken out of a productive field of activity. Although they walk away with lots of cash to invest, they are no longer able to use their expertise in the creative activity they know best.

Age discrimination can prevent senior executives from taking top jobs in other firms. And with so many mergers taking place, there are fewer companies to employ top executives. It is a considerable loss to society and disheartening to those who have proved their leadership capabilities.

It is tempting to compare America's situation with the Japanese. There are few hostile takeovers in Japan. There have, however, been mergers that have created the huge keiretsus that dominate the Japanese economy. We can wonder about the efficiency of these companies in the long run. There is no doubt that their economy has been aided by the education of so many engineers and scientists while ours has been hurt by the education of so many lawyers and investment bankers.

It is also tempting to compare our situation with the former Soviet Union. Hard-liners in the U.S.S.R. believed that business and industry should be centrally controlled. But that approach is 180 degrees off, as history demonstrated. Giant entities like the former Soviet ministries are notoriously inefficient and place too much power in the hands of too few people. They discourage individual initiative, stifle innovation, eliminate healthy competition, and respond poorly to customers.

Indeed, the seeds that brought about communism's failure can be seen in American corporate mergers, especially hostile takeovers. The corporate giants create situations damaging to workers, management, and to the American entrepreneurial spirit.

America needs to cure herself if she wants to regain her economic health. We should use our democratic system to correct the flaws that threaten our economy. Only then do we stand a chance of competing successfully with market economies smart enough to favor long-term growth as essential to innovation and healthy, free enterprise.

LEGAL REMEDIES

Here are some legislative suggestions that address the problem of hostile takeovers:

Eliminate the tax deduction for interest on corporate debt incurred in takeovers.

Require takeover initiators to provide reasonable protection for employees who are displaced or demoted within three years of a takeover.

Require enough equity in a takeover to protect the credit rating and thus the value of existing debt. Such a move would, for example, protect investments of retirees.

Criminal penalties for companies that raid or reduce the percentages of payroll paid into a pension plan within five years after a takeover. Laws now only protect against the worst such abuses.

When a company acquires 30 percent of another company, it should by law offer all shareholders the highest price paid for any shares in the previous twelve months.

Protect pension fund trustees who vote company shares owned by any pension plans. Now, they face lawsuits no matter how they vote.

Protect communities from lost concessions when plants are closed after takeovers. States and cities often offered incentives to lure plants. When plants close, the communities have the expenses to amortize but not the promised jobs.

Strengthen and enforce antitrust laws.

THE MINING LAW OF 1872 DEBATES

HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1992

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, last week the other body engaged in several hours of debate on the subject of reforming the mining law of 1872.

It was a fascinating debate to watch. The senior Senator from Arkansas offered an amendment to the fiscal year 1993 Interior appropriation bill to place a 1-year moratorium on the issuance of mining claim patents. This amendment would simply have prohibited the BLM from allowing mining claims to be purchased for \$2.50 or \$5 an acre for a 1-year period. Such a provision would in no way affect the ability of the claimholders to locate mining claims or to mine unpatented claims.

However, watching the debate one would have thought that the lifestyle of the Western United States would end if the amendment was adopted. We heard many touching stories about the western hardrock mining industry. Why, I could just see the lone prospector, pick in hand, accompanied by his trusty packmule, out there staking those mining claims.

In this end, the amendment was not adopted. This is a tribute to the stunning oratorical prowess of those arrayed against the Senator from Arkansas. I was greatly impressed.

The fact is that the mining of hardrock minerals on public domain lands in this country is in the national interest. But I would also submit that of concern is not the lone prospector of old, but the large corporations, many of them foreign controlled, who are mining gold owned by the people of the United States for free, and snapping up valuable Federal land at fast-food-hamburger prices.

The senior Senator from Arkansas made this point, and he made it quite well.

I would also submit that the mining law of 1872 needs to be reformed in a comprehensive fashion. With all due respect to the other body, the mining law amendments that it ultimately approved would not accomplish that goal.

This body may be interested in knowing that the authorizing committee, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, has approved a comprehensive bill to reform the mining law of 1872, H.R. 918. This body may also be interested to know that this legislation has a great deal of support from the folks in the West.

We have many touching stories relating to their predicament as well.

As the sponsor of H.R. 918, I have received many letters from westerners in support of the bill. At this point in the RECORD I am submitting a sampling of the letters, but have removed the names and street addresses from them in order to protect the privacy of the individuals who wrote them.

BOZEMAN, MT,
June 16, 1992.

HON. NICK JOE RAHALL,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE RAHALL: The opportunity for reform of the Mining Law of 1872

comes on June 24th. The Mining Subcommittee Chairman, Nick Joe Rahall will offer a strengthened substitute for H.R. 918, which has been the vehicle for widespread debate in the past two sessions of Congress. I urge you to support this legislation by resisting amendments that may be offered to weaken the bill and, in turn, consider a royalty provision that will bring to the government fair return for extraction of the public mineral resource. This bill should then be marked up and passed out of the House Interior Committee for consideration in the Senate.

I am native to the west, and am proud of a mining heritage that saw its beginnings with my great grandfather in California in 1852, and continued in the family through the 40s. I have lived in communities where mining is the primary development, and in towns where the conversion to non-extractive industry is proceeding. I am equally proud to have been active in environmental organizations for the past 30 years in Colorado and Montana.

I am not opposed to all mining, but I am opposed to the right to mine in all places. I realize that there are areas withdrawn from mineral entry, and that "gold is where you find it". However, I have seen responsible land managers thwarted by the 1872 Mining Law; I have seen abuses and non-mining speculation on patented "mining" claims; I have seen the legacy of polluted land and water (3,000 + miles of streams in Colorado, 1,300 + miles in Montana); I have seen clandestine exploration and development; I have seen intimidated agency personnel in pursuit of their monitoring and enforcement duties and I have seen frightened citizens, without legal resource against onerous proposals. This bill will address these inequities to our land, water, economy and communities.

The reform of the 1872 Mining Law must proceed at this juncture. The industry will not be harmed as they claim, but the industry will join the ranks of the regulated for the public good, and the public, under this legislation, will be assured of responsible land allocation decisions and management. Please support this legislation.

GARDINER, MT,
June 15, 1992.

Representative NICK RAHALL,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE RAHALL: I am writing to thank you for introducing H.R. 918. I am a born and bred Westerner. I come from a mining family. My father was a hard rock miner all his life. However, my family and I feel very strongly that the country needs a mining law that makes sense not one that only protects the interests of the mining industry. I have sent a similar letter to all the Democrats on the House Interior Committee asking them to support your bill.

I support all the provisions that strengthen your original bill. However, I strongly support the provision that gives federal agencies the right to deny mining proposals in sensitive locations. This provision is very important to me because I live near Cooke City, Montana. This area is facing a very dangerous mining proposal by Canadian-owned Noranda Limited called the New World Mining Project. The project is located two miles from Yellowstone Park. The potential for acid mine drainage is significant. The ability to reclaim the area is extremely doubtful.

Added to this, I have had dealings with Noranda when they were in Salmon, Idaho, I know them to be a company that makes many promises but reneges on agreements

once their project is approved. They were embroiled in a law suit with the state of Idaho over broken agreements to clean-up old acid mine drainage problems at the Blackbird Mine.

If the U.S. had a common sense mining law, such a dangerous proposal as the one for the New World Mine site would not even be considered because of its impact to the headwaters of the Yellowstone River, Yellowstone Park and the healthy—and sustainable—recreation economy of Cooke City. But, such is not the case.

Our country needs a mining law that is based on common sense and one that recognizes the value of other resources and the rights of other resource users. H.R. 918 is a good step toward such a law.

COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO,
14 July 1992.

Hon. NICK J. RAHALL,
Repr. of W.VA.,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Mining & Natural Resources.

re: The 1872 Mining Law and H.R. 918

It is my fervent hope that Congress will reform the mining laws before all the mountain streams of this fair country have been completely destroyed. My chief concern is the destruction wrought by Placer Mining in the West although being a native of West Virginia (born March 3, 1904 in Kingwood—Preston County, graduate of the Univ.—El Eng. 1925) I have always been concerned with the sulfur pollution of our once beautiful trout streams. In the West it is unfortunate that most of our mountain streams bear small amounts of placer gold; and be it said that these streams left unspoiled are the loveliest creations of God's handiwork on the face of the Earth. There is no crying need for gold in our economy—enough in Fort Knox to last ten thousand years. Yet for the greed and enrichment of a few, placer mining has already destroyed a goodly portion of streams in the National lands and with the sanction of the 1872 Mining Law little if any will be left in a few more years. (Most of Central Idaho is claimed or in process and much of all the other mountain states). Once placer mined these streams, regardless of what they say will not be restored in a thousand years. Hundreds, perhaps thousands of miles have already been destroyed and no effort worth while has ever been made (and none planned) to improve the gravel piles.

As you may know another side to this problem. Many mining claims are merely a subterfuge to acquire a scenic mt. ranch or retreat or especially real estate development on the 'Cheap'. Properly situated at the lower end of a canyon will guarantee many thousands of acres of Nat. Forest for one's private game preserve.

Thanks for your efforts to stop this fraud, senseless destruction and robbery of the Public Domain.

CUPERTINO, CA,
July 9th, 1992.

Hon. NICK JOE RAHALL,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE NICK JOE RAHALL,
Thank you! for your support of H.R. 918.

I just want to thank you for your key role in the Strengthened Substitute for H.R. 918, the 1872 Mining Law reform.

You already know the virtues of the bill, so I won't restate those here. I want to tell you something else. As I look at the voting record of you and other Democrats, and I compare that to the voting records of the Republicans, I realize that I have left the Republican party.

As a citizen living in the West, I simply cannot support the irresponsible extraction practices with which the Republicans of the West identify themselves. As a citizen of the United States, I must insist on proper stewardship of public lands, as decreed by law, for the benefit of the people.

Your historic action, and that of your colleagues, is more than a single victory in one of many battles. For me, it turns the tide of the war, and I can no longer support the party I so steadfastly upheld for its principals of victory in the cold war and fiscal restraint. From this point, I will support the party that wants to win the peace.

On to the Senate! The fight continues against weakening amendments! We will succeed!

EUGENE, OR,
July 6, 1992.

Congressman NICK JOE RAHALL,
House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN RAHALL: Thanks to your efforts and leadership, mining law reform at last seems possible. Congratulations on the passage of your strengthened version of H.R. 918 by the House Committee. The news was received with much jubilation by those of us who support and work for a saner land ethic and a more just way of dealing with resources from public lands. You have given us new hope.

Thanks again!

INTRODUCTION OF CHRISTIANITY TO AMERICAN INDIANS

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1992

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, through Public Law 102-188 (S.J. Res. 217, H.J. Res. 342), Congress and the President designated 1992 as the Year of the American Indian. This law pays tribute to the people who first inhabited the land now known as the continental United States. Although only symbolic, this gesture is important because it shows there is sympathy in the eyes of a majority of both Houses of the Congress for those Indian issues which we as a Congress have been struggling with for over 200 years. In support of the Year of the American Indian, and as part of my ongoing series this year, I am providing for the consideration of my colleagues an excerpt from a speech given by Red Jacket, a member of the Iroquois tribe, as published in a book entitled Native American Testimony. The editorial comment which precedes the article is provided also.

WE NEVER QUARREL ABOUT RELIGION

(In this excerpt from a famous speech delivered in 1828, the Iroquois leader Red Jacket replies to a representative of the Boston Missionary Society named Mr. Cram. The missionary had asked for approval to spread his faith among tribes within the Iroquois sphere of influence in northern New York State. When the meeting was over, Cram refused to shake the Indians' outstretched hands. There could be no fellowship between the religion of God and the works of the devil, he announced. The Iroquois are reported to have smiled.)

Friend and Brother! It was the will of the Great Spirit that we should meet together

this day. He orders all things, and he has given us a fine day for our council. He has taken his garment from before the sun, and caused it to shine with brightness upon us. Our eyes are opened that we see clearly. Our ears are unstopped that we have been able to hear distinctly the words you have spoken. For all these favors we thank the Great Spirit, and him only. . . .

Brother! Continue to listen. You say that you are sent to instruct us how to worship the Great Spirit agreeably to his mind; and if we do not take hold of the religion which you white people teach, we shall be unhappy hereafter. You say that you are right and we are lost. How do we know this to be true? We understand that your religion is written in a book. If it was intended for us as well as for you, why has not the Great Spirit given it to us; and not only to us, but why did he not give to our forefathers the knowledge of that book, with the means of understanding it rightly? We only know what you tell us about it. How shall we know when to believe, being so often deceived by the white people?

Brother! You say there is but one way to worship and serve the Great Spirit. If there is but one religion, why do you white people differ so much about it? Why do not all agree, as you can all read the book?

Brother! We do not understand these things. We are told that your religion was given to your forefathers, and has been handed down from father to son. We also have a religion which was given to our forefathers, and has been handed down to us their children. We worship that way. It teacheth us to be thankful for all the favors we receive, to love each other, and to be united. We never quarrel about religion. * * *

RED JACKET,
Iroquois.

END RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATIONAL TESTING

HON. DANA ROHRBACHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1992

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, due to an outrageous decision of a Federal District Court for the Northern District of California intelligence tests in California are administered on a racially discriminatory basis.

Specifically, IQ tests may not be administered to black students even if requested by a parent or guardian in situations where they are routinely administered to students of other races.

In one celebrated case a mother of a student attempted to prevent her son from being held back a grade by having an IQ test privately administered. The Fontana (California) School District refused to consider the test and kept her son back.

If the educational reform legislation, H.R. 4323, comes up this week I intend to offer an amendment that will allow parents to get equal treatment in the administering of educational tests for their sons and daughters.

Mr. Speaker, I insert in the RECORD several articles about this racially discriminatory policy. I commend them to the attention of my colleagues who are interested in righting a terrible wrong.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle Aug. 14, 1991]

LAWSUITS AND DEBATES: NEW CHALLENGES TO SCHOOL IQ TESTS

(By Louis Freedberg)

A lawsuit by a group of black parents demanding that their children be given IQ tests has intensified the controversy surrounding the use of intelligence tests in California schools. The lawsuit is in response to a landmark 1986 court ruling that declared it illegal to use the test to screen slow-learning black students into special education classes in California schools.

The suit has prompted educators to take a closer look at these tests, which have been criticized as culturally biased and measuring only a small portion of a child's abilities. If anything, the lawsuit could hasten the demise of IQ tests in California.

"It has raised the issue of whether we should be using these tests for any kids," California Superintendent of Public Instruction Bill Honig said in reference to the lawsuit.

The state's largest school districts, including San Francisco and Los Angeles, have expanded the 1986 ban to cover all children who are having academic difficulties. However, many districts still use the test to assess non-black students. And the test is widely used to help screen children for gifted programs.

Honig, along with a growing number of educators around the nation, contend that the best measurement of a student's potential is to look at actual performance in or out of the classroom.

"IQ tests are not particularly useful or necessary," said Honig. "The broader point is that we shouldn't be doing high-priced diagnoses of a student's potential—we should be looking at how kids learn and what we are going to do about it."

California is now investigating a relatively new way of measuring a child's ability, called curriculum-based assessment, which is being used in several states, including Pennsylvania, Louisiana and Connecticut. The approach looks at how a child is performing in class, rather than on a standardized test designed to come up with a score of a child's intellectual ability.

"IQ test is still the assessment of choice in most states, but it is losing ground rapidly," said James Tucker, director of special education in the Pennsylvania Department of Education.

"In the 1930s and '40s, there was hardly a workplace or a school that did not reflexively turn to the IQ test, and that is not the case now," said Howard Gardiner, a professor of psychology at Harvard University and a leading critic of IQ tests. "I would value far more what I would get from viewing a kid at the Exploratorium (in San Francisco) way more than what I would get from an IQ test," Gardiner added.

On the other side are school psychologists who say the test is a valuable diagnostic tool. "It's one of the best tests around," said Eva Newbrun, director of A Learning Place, an Oakland testing service.

IQ tests generally refer to the Stanford-Binet test, the first IQ test devised by Alfred Binet in Paris 1906 and later revised by Stanford professor Lewis Terman, and the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children, the brain-child of psychiatrist David Wechsler of New York's Bellevue Hospital, who came up with the test in 1939.

To take the test, a child sits down alone in front of an examiner for about an hour, and goes through 12 subtests, ranging from vo-

cabulary to arranging pictures in sequence to tell a story. The examiner then may come up with a single score that measures the child's "general intelligence."

California is the only state that has outlawed using these tests as a tool for screening black children into special education classes.

The ban emerged out of a 1971 court lawsuit, *Larry P. vs. Riles*, that alleged that IQ tests were biased against black students and were responsible for the disproportionate number of blacks in classes for the mentally retarded in San Francisco.

In 1986, U.S. District Judge Robert Peckham expanded a 1979 ruling and said that IQ tests could not be used to screen black students into any special education classes.

That was the situation when Joyce Pina's son Terrence, who is black, experienced difficulties at Lakeshore Elementary School in San Francisco. His teachers recommended that he repeat kindergarten because he was "immature." Pina suspected that her child might have learning disabilities. So she had him tested at a private testing agency. The results, partially based on IQ tests, showed that he suffered a language handicap that made him eligible for special education classes.

She was shocked when the psychologist at Terrence's school rejected the test results, saying that they could not be used because they were based on IQ tests. Her son was eventually admitted to a class for students with language disabilities, but only after he spent an extra year in kindergarten.

Pina maintains that Terrence, now 11, wasted a year in school. "The decision should be with the parent and not with the board of education," she said.

She then joined a 1987 lawsuit, which was filed by the Landmark Legal Foundation, a conservative public interest law firm in Kansas City.

"It's condescending and demeaning to black children to say that because you're black you can't do something, and that you're not equipped to make a decision that your child can take this test," said attorney Pete Hutchison.

Three weeks ago, Judge Peckham backed down on his earlier ruling, issuing a preliminary ruling allowing two of the plaintiffs to take the test.

Clouding the debate is the test's past association with dubious racial theories. The test was first used by Stanford's Terman to show that 80 percent of immigrants were "feeble-minded." "Their dullness seems to be racial, or at least in the family stocks from which they came," Terman wrote in 1916.

"IQ tests are racially and culturally discriminatory and cannot be used for assessment purposes," asserted Armando Menocci, an attorney with Public Advocates in San Francisco, the public interest law firm that filed the *Larry P.* case in 1971.

Some leading researchers, however, insist that the scientific evidence shows that the test is not biased against minorities and that if they do poorly on the test, it has to do with cultural and environmental experiences, rather than innate intelligence.

Doing away with IQ tests, said Nadine Lambert, a professor of education at the University of California at Berkeley, would be "like throwing away a blood pressure thermometer because the average blood pressure from different groups was different."

IQ tests have also been criticized for focusing too heavily on intellectual abilities at the expense of a child's potential in other areas.

Yale University psychologist Robert Sternberg says the tests fail to measure creativity, such as the ability to come up with ideas, as well as commonplace practical abilities, such as assessing advertising claims and sizing up people.

Some school psychologists may fight further restrictions on the use of IQ tests.

"You're hamstringing a professional's ability to use certain instruments to assess a child's learning strengths and weaknesses," said Loeb Aronin, who directs psychological services in the Los Angeles schools and also heads the Special Education Committee of the California Association of School Psychologists.

Opponents of the test are equally passionate.

"Tests are like drugs," said Cynthia Schuman, executive director of FairTest, a Boston-based advocacy organization that lobbies against the use of tests. She points out that the "special education" label can be stigmatizing to a child.

"We put warning labels on drugs," said Schuman. "We need to do the same thing for tests. That is how dangerous they can be for human beings."

[From the Los Angeles Times, Aug. 5, 1991]
COURT BAN ON IQ TEST FOR BLACKS SPARKS
PARENTS' SUIT
(By Jean Merl)

Mary Amaya was stunned that day in May, 1987, when she opened a letter from Alder Junior High School in Fontana and read what it had to say about her younger son, Demond Crawford. What disturbed her was not the recommendation that her son be tested for learning disabilities. She had been baffled by Demond's recent poor performance in school and welcomed the chance to get to the bottom of things.

What did upset her, she said last week, was the letter's postscript. "Because Demond is black," it began, those first words underlined, "we will be unable to give him an intelligence test per Peckham's decision."

"They made it a racial issue. . . that just didn't sit well with me," Amaya said.

She had never heard of U.S. District Judge Robert F. Peckham and his landmark 1979 ruling. Peckham has barred California public schools from using standardized IQ tests for determining whether academically struggling black students should be placed in special classes for the mildly mentally retarded. Siding with black parents and others who sought to stop the practice, Peckham found that the commonly used tests were racially and culturally biased and resulted in large numbers of blacks being wrongly labeled as retarded and consigned to "dead-end" programs.

But the shock and fury triggered by the letter's postscript led Amaya—and the parents of eight other black children—to Peckham's San Francisco courtroom as central players in a widely watched attempt to overturn the since-expanded decision. Their 1988 suit—boosted by a preliminary ruling last month clearing the way for three of the children to be tested—is likely to quicken the pace of the state Department of Education's efforts to revamp its student evaluation policies.

State Supt. of Public Instruction Bill Honig said last week he will propose that the state stop reimbursing school districts for administering the IQ tests to all students who are having trouble in school.

He said he would prefer to see the expensive and controversial tests, which arrive at an "intelligence quotient," phased out in

favor of other assessment methods. He wants to see more emphasis on helping a struggling student do better and less on trying to measure the gap between the student's potential, which an IQ test is supposed to measure, and achievement.

The Crawford case, brought by the conservative Landmark Legal Foundation of Kansas City, Mo., on behalf of the California families, also has fanned the long debate over the usefulness of such tests and whether they discriminate against minorities.

Officials of the National Center for Fair and Open Testing (FairTest) of Cambridge, Mass., one of the leading opponents of standardized tests, contend that the Crawford case is an effort to bring back a practice that was found to be harmful to blacks.

"We viewed (the 1979 ruling) as a watershed case . . . because Judge Peckham did find IQ tests to be racially and culturally biased, and he stopped wholesale indiscriminate testing and tracking," said Bob Schaeffer, public education director for FairTest.

"Since then there has been a whole national movement" away from using IQ tests to segregate children according to ability, Schaeffer said. "Indeed, we believe IQ tests should not be used as the sole criterion for anyone, and certainly not for anyone from a minority culture."

Mark J. Bredemeyer, general counsel for Landmark, said the purpose of the Crawford suit "is not to validate standardized tests . . . the purpose is to provide equal access. The whole point of this litigation was to provide equal access to testing for any and all black families who think it may benefit their children."

Bredemeyer said his client's beef is not with Peckham's initial ruling that with its 1986 expansion, which, based on complaints that the ban was routinely violated, extended it to include any black students who are being considered for special education or other remedial classes.

"This is a situation in which good intentions have resulted in some bad policy, and that's where we come in," Bredemeyer said.

California's court battle over the IQ tests began in 1971 when Public Advocates, a liberal San Francisco legal group, filed a class-action suit on behalf of five black students who had been placed in classes for the mentally retarded based on standardized intelligence tests. Because only blacks were included in the suit and subsequent rulings, there developed a situation in which IQ tests were prohibited for black students having academic difficulties, but not for other minorities or whites having similar troubles.

By the time Amaya got her letter in 1987, several districts in California—including Los Angeles and San Francisco—had stopped using the tests for anyone except to evaluate promising students of any race for their academically gifted programs. (However, most districts still use the exams as a diagnostic tool for non-black students who are doing poorly.)

State education officials, who had discontinued the practice of putting youngsters into classes for the so-called "educable mentally retarded," were beginning to seek new ways to assess students' academic progress.

Amaya said Fontana school officials tried to explain their action by showing her copies of Peckham's 131-page ruling. Because Amaya is a Latina and Demond of mixed racial heritage, officials told her she could have her son reclassified as Latino and he could be tested.

"What was I supposed to do? Deny he had a black father and make him ashamed of half

his heritage? I really don't think color should have anything to do with it," Amaya said.

She told her story to a local newspaper, and when the account was picked up by the wire services, it brought a burst of national attention—including the interest of William B. Allen, an appointee by former President Ronald Reagan to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. Attorneys for Landmark also heard about it and contacted Amaya and other families about pressing their case. Their suit was filed in Los Angeles but transferred to Peckham's court and consolidated with the earlier case.

Last month's ruling came too late for Demond Crawford, now 19. He graduated this year from Fontana's Citrus High, a small continuation school his mother said gave him the attention he needed to succeed. After touring China this summer with a basketball team, he plans to attend Azusa Pacific College in the fall.

Only three children, two from Redlands and one from San Francisco who are still in school, remain in the case. Landmark attorneys said they will try to get last month's ruling lifting those youngsters' testing ban expanded to cover all blacks whose parents want them to have IQ tests. Blacks account for 8.7% of the state's public school enrollment, state officials said.

Loeb Aronin, a coordinator of psychological services for the Los Angeles Unified School District and chairman of the special education committee for the California Assn. of School Psychologists, thinks IQ tests are more helpful than harmful if used properly.

"So much has changed" since the 1979 decision, said Aronin, who assisted Landmark on the Crawford case. He said special education programs and the use of IQ tests have improved since those days.

Harold E. Dent, a psychologist who specializes in testing and was an expert witness for the plaintiffs in the earlier case, adamantly disagrees.

"I am quite concerned about the Crawford case because I do believe it is a very pernicious effort to undermine the 1979 ruling," Dent said.

"To say IQ tests are helpful is a lot of baloney. That has not been proven to be true. . . . Parents are concerned about an education for their children, and school districts do not need IQ tests to help children achieve," Dent said.

Barry Zolotar, the education department attorney who has been trying to get the Crawford case dismissed, said none of the students in the case were denied special education services.

"What is hard to understand is these parents' maintaining they somehow know in advance their children could not be harmed by a test ruled culturally and racially discriminatory," Zolotar said. He added that the best solution may be Honig's proposal to phase out the use of IQ tests altogether.

"In my judgment they are a waste of time and money," said Honig, who is readying his department's recommendations—in the works for about five years—for the State Board of Education.

"We can go fight in court or we can solve the problem by using a better kind of diagnosis (and shifting IQ testing monies to the classroom)."

INTELLIGENCE TESTS FOR BLACKS

California's court battle over intelligence tests for academically struggling black students has spanned 20 years.

1971: Public Advocates, a liberal San Francisco legal group, files a class-action suit on

behalf of five black students, challenging the use of standardized intelligence tests for evaluating black students. The plaintiffs argue the tests are racially and culturally biased and yielded inaccurate results that permanently damaged the students' educations.

1972: Public Advocates obtains a preliminary injunction to stop the San Francisco schools from using the tests to place black students in classes for the retarded. Students of other races are not included in the ban.

1974: U.S. District Judge Robert F. Peckham extends the temporary ban to the entire state.

1979: In a 131-page opinion, Peckham rules unconstitutional the state's use of IQ tests that placed "grossly disproportionate" numbers of blacks into "dead-end" classes for the mentally retarded.

1984: The U.S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeals upholds Peckham's ruling by a margin of 2 to 1.

1986: At the request of the plaintiffs and the state Department of Education, Peckham expands the ban to prohibit use of the IQ tests for all black students who are candidates for special education or other remedial classes. Only those black youngsters being considered for programs for the academically gifted can be tested.

1988: Landmark Legal Foundation of Kansas City, Mo., files suit on behalf of Mary Amaya and her son, Demond Crawford, and the families of eight other black students, alleging the ban as expanded in 1986 discriminates against black families who want their children to be tested.

July 15, 1991: Saying the 1986 expansion went "beyond the findings" on which he based his 1979 ruling, Peckham issues a preliminary injunction granting the family of two students the right to have their children tested. A third student can be tested if his family moves to a district that uses IQ tests, Peckham rules.

NEXT STEP

Attorneys must decide whether to try to settle or proceed to trial. The education department is considering revamping its student assessment procedures, including discouraging the continued use of IQ tests for all struggling students, not just for blacks.

JOHNSON MATTHEY & CO., LTD.

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1992

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in recognition of Johnson Matthey & Co., Ltd. Over the past 150 years, Johnson Matthey has distinguished itself as a leader in the field of platinum group metals.

Platinum group metals are called precious metals because of their special properties and worldwide scarcity. Some 150 years ago, in 1842, Joaquim Bishop capitalized on these characteristics by melting, refining, and manufacturing various implements made of the platinum group metals. In 1858, with the incorporation of J. Bishop & Co. Platinum Works in Philadelphia, Joaquim Bishop moved the company to Chester County. The operation grew and expanded and in 1931 was purchased by Johnson Matthey & Co., Ltd.

Johnson Matthey has since made tremendous advancements in the field of platinum

group metals. While the metals continue to provide the much-needed platinum fabricated products J. Bishop produced in the last century, the metals are today also used in such exciting fields as cancer chemotherapy, auto catalyst, and environmental pollution control.

It is my privilege to recognize the historic achievement of 150 years of discovery and advancement in the field of platinum group metals. The contribution Johnson Matthey has made to the Delaware Valley through the company's progress is commendable, and I would like to take this opportunity to say congratulations to this important local company.

TRIBUTE TO MR. BRIAN KEITH THOMPSON, ALBUQUERQUE

HON. STEVEN SCHIFF

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1992

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the outstanding work of a young New Mexican, Mr. Brian Keith Thompson, of Albuquerque.

Brian was recently honored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its ladies auxiliary as the State winner of their Voice of Democracy broadcast scriptwriting contest.

Brian, the son of James and Barbara Thompson of Albuquerque, turns 18 on Aug. 4, 1992, so I also wish to congratulate him on achieving this important milestone in his life.

Brian is a senior at La Cueva High School and plans to pursue a career in either politics or law. He is a member of his high school's debate team and has won numerous debating awards. He also was recognized by "Who's Who of American High School Students."

It is my honor and privilege to include Brian's speech, entitled "Meeting America's Challenge," with these remarks, and to ask that it be inserted into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

I would also like to pay special tribute to the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its ladies auxiliary for sponsoring this important scriptwriting program. The program, now in its 45th year, requires high school student entrants to write and record a 3 to 5 minute script on a patriotic theme. The program now offers scholarships to 22 students, totaling \$76,500.

MEETING AMERICA'S CHALLENGE

(By Brian K. Thompson, New Mexico Winner, 1991/92 VFW Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program)

As we near the quincentennial of Columbus' discovery of the New World, we are reminded of how divided our planet once was—how entire cultures were isolated by oceans and mountains, how even the colossal empires of Europe and Asia were unaware of the entire western hemisphere. It seems that Roman astronomers often knew more about planets millions of miles away than they did about their own Mother Earth. Today, it's difficult to envision this kind of seclusion when you can pick up the telephone and "reach out and touch someone" halfway around the globe almost instantaneously. Long-distance phone calls, transatlantic flights,

and international news broadcasts have so inundated our culture that we take our global awareness for granted. Yet to do so is criminal! If we forget or ignore our common bond with the rest of humanity, our morals and our strength will be at grave risk. Indeed, the challenge facing America is to remain concerned in the welfare of other nations and to avoid returning to the isolated conditions so common in the Pre-Columbian Era.

Today, more than ever, we live in an international house of cards—a community in which each and every nation is dependent upon the others for ecological protection, economic prosperity, and political stability. Take away one card, and the house collapses, for as Martin Luther King Jr. once said, "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere." America, as leader of the free industrialized world, plays a vital role in this global balancing act. More than any other nation, we possess the ability to have a profound influence on the world around us. We must ensure that this opportunity to help and protect other is not wasted. By utilizing our wealth and power in a productive and positive manner, we can ensure that the American ideals of freedom, justice, and equality are served everywhere, not just here in America. As Nelson A. Rockefeller said in his book, *The Future of Federalism*, "The federal idea, which our Founding Fathers applied in their historic act of political creation in the eighteenth century, can be applied in this twentieth century in the larger context of the world of free nations—if we will but match of forefathers in courage and vision."

Naysayers both at home and abroad have long complained that America is already too big for its britches—that it interferes too often in the sovereign rights of other nations as a sort of global policeman. Yet the cause of serving others is all the more noble when those whom we shelter, feed, and protect live beyond our own borders.

On a philosophical level, it would be morally unjustified to ignore the plights of others simply because of their nationality. Indeed, that is the greatest danger in the wealth, splendor, and power so characteristic of our nation. It's very easy to forget that people are dying of starvation around the world when a five minute drive to an abundantly supplied supermarket will replenish your refrigerator with an endless supply of food. It is also very easy to forget that not everyone enjoys the same democratic rights given to Americans when we are allowed to elect our representatives at local, state, and federal levels. We must avoid, at all costs, the temptation to cloak ourselves behind a rich, democratic version of the iron curtain. By coming out from behind our relative fortunes and becoming a part of mankind, we can redefine our existence in less politically loaded terms and regain the sense of humanity so often lost from our everyday lives. Whether its sending food to starving Muscovites, providing shelter to victims of a Bangladesh hurricane, or freeing Kuwait from an Iraqi invasion, helping other nations out of desire and not obligation is of the highest order.

Yet in an age when the only thing that seems to matter is the bottom line, it's difficult to convince many people, let alone an entire nation, to act generously toward others just for the sake of so. Hard-line pragmatists will always demand some kind of visible reward for their actions. But even they can be appeased through this kind of American role in the New World Order. Al-

though the advantages are typically long-term and less easy to quantify, they are still very real. By encouraging the acceptance of democracy by both old and new nations alike, while helping them overcome adversity, we can secure our own place in the global future. The journey ahead will be much less difficult if we no longer have to worry about confrontations with hostile nations. By helping forge a more harmonious coexistence between the nations of the world, America will benefit as much as anyone else, for a more peaceful global community would significantly decrease the need for the enormous military arsenals currently held by the U.S. We could then devote more of our resources toward internal problems, such as our failing schools, faltering economy, or high crime rate, all without having to worry about major armed conflict. As Dwight D. Eisenhower often emphasized, the greatest risk of continuing the arms race is that we will spend so much time trying to defend our countries from without that we will fail to make them worth defending from within.

By basing our national goals on these altruistic intentions, we can ensure that Bush's vision of a New World Order is more than just a dream, and once and for all put to rest the isolationist mindset that has prevailed since the Pre-Columbian Era.

ELIMINATE WASTE IN MEDICARE

HON. BYRON L. DORGAN

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1992

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, today we have an opportunity to save millions of dollars for American taxpayers by reducing fraud and abuse in the Medicare Program.

The Federal Program Improvement Act [H.R. 3837] incorporates recommendations of the Task Force on Government Waste by ensuring that Medicare doesn't foot the bill for health care already covered by another insurance company.

Often, Medicare beneficiaries have private, primary insurers that should pick up the cost of covered medical services and procedures. However, a recent GAO study found that the Health Care Financing Administration was unable to adequately identify when another payer was responsible for reimbursing the health care provider. As a result, Medicare may have been paying as much as \$200 million in claims that should have been paid by private insurers.

In testimony before the Ways and Means Committee, GAO cited the case of a single Medicare contractor paid at least \$8.8 million in claims that should have been paid by a private insurer. The Federal Program Improvement Act aims to curtail these kinds of abuses by taking the following steps: First, requiring HCFA to poll new Medicare beneficiaries to determine if they have primary insurers; second, requiring Medicare carriers to submit annual reports describing their plans for recovering mistaken Medicare payments; and third, requiring the GAO to study the effectiveness of the Medicare secondary payer program.

This proposal is a testament to my belief that we can reduce Government waste and reduce our national debt without reducing bene-

fits under important Government programs. The Federal Program Improvement Act takes positive steps to stop unnecessary waste, and I wholeheartedly support this bill.

JACOB LEINENKUGEL BREWING CO. CELEBRATES 125TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1992

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, this is a momentous year in Wisconsin, a State recognized worldwide for its brewing excellence. In 1867, Jacob Leinenkugel opened a brewery in Chippewa Falls. Because of his commitment to quality and the acceptance of this legacy by his descendants, the Jacob Leinenkugel Brewing Co. this year celebrates its 125th anniversary.

Over the past 125 years, the Leinenkugel family developed a wonderful local tradition. Today, Leinenkugel's beer is enjoyed by people all across the Upper Midwest. It has won numerous award for its superior taste, and the company is one of the fast-growing small brewers in America. True to its heritage, Leinenkugel has maintained a reputation as a brewer dedicated to brewing beer the way it used to be brewed following Old World traditions.

More than just a brewer of fine beer, Leinenkugel has had a positive impact on the residents of northwest Wisconsin by providing steady employment for hundreds of workers through the years. In addition, the company has demonstrated its commitment to the local commonwealth through active participation and continued support of community activities and civic endeavors.

Leinenkugel is known as a company that fully accepts its responsibility to be a good employer, an upstanding corporate citizen and a brewer of a product of unparalleled quality.

On behalf of my constituents in Wisconsin and people everywhere who enjoy the distinctive taste of Leinenkugel's, I would like to wish everyone associated with the Jacob Leinenkugel Brewing Co. a happy anniversary and many more years of continued success.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES A. CARRARA

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1992

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the late James A. Carrara as he is honored posthumously on the occasion of the Silverlake Little League Tournament. I am proud to join in this tribute of an outstanding young gentleman who was a true sportsman and a distinguished Rhode Islander.

James Carrara was born on January 25, 1972 and was a lifelong resident of Cranston. He graduated with honors from Cranston East High School and went on to pursue a career in law enforcement at the Community College

of Rhode Island. James was a loyal parishioner at St. Ann's Church and served as an altar boy for 8 years.

After attending just 1 short year at the community college, James was diagnosed with cancer. James fought this battle with his winning attitude and an uplifting spirit. He became an honorary member of the Silverlake Little League and was commended by Cranston public officials for his sportsmanship and performance in competition.

On May 17, 1992 James A. Carrara died at the age of 20.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting James A. Carrara. He displayed true compassion and faith to his family and friends. James will always have a special place in the hearts of the citizens of Cranston, Providence, and our entire State.

HONORING THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF POSTAL AND FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1992

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the valuable contributions to our country made by the National Alliance of Postal and Federal Employees on the occasion of its 40th biennial convention.

As the Nation's oldest predominantly black labor union, the alliance has been in the front lines of battles for workers rights and civil rights for nearly 80 years. The delegates at this year's convention represent some 18,000 postal and Federal employees, some of the hard-working Americans who are the backbone of our Nation.

The history of the National Alliance is full of great moments, since a group of railroad mail clerks banded together in 1913 to fight discrimination in the postal system. In 1923, it became the first industrial union to open its membership to any postal employee who desired to join, and it has continued its policy of inclusion through the years. In 1964, the National Alliance was the only Federal labor union to support the Civil Rights Act, and in 1965 it opened its membership to all Federal employees.

Some may say the union agenda is no longer relevant in American society, but those of us committed to a strong America know that the struggle for equality in the workplace is far from finished. We need organizations like the National Alliance to speak for the working men and women of our Nation and fight for their rights. Having been raised in a union household, I hold dear to my heart the goals and mission of the union movement.

That is why I extend my warmest regards and best wishes to the National Alliance on this great occasion.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN E. DU PONT

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1992

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to John E. du Pont, the manager of the U.S. Olympic wrestling team and a constituent of mine from Newtown Square, PA. John owns and operates the Foxcatcher Farms where young hopefuls come to train for the chance to represent America in the Olympics.

John is not an ordinary manager; he is very accomplished wrestler in his own right. John is a national champion in the 50 to 54 age category and earlier this year he competed in the Masters World Championship in Columbia. He has tirelessly dedicated his time and financial resources to help younger athletes train.

Wrestling is not the only vocation in which John has made an impact. His accomplishments in sports and public service are too long to recount here, so let me mention the highlights. He took the initiative to organize the first triathlon—swimming, biking, and running—in America on his farm in 1966 with seven competitors—now over 1 million athletes compete in the sport.

John is also an avid photographer whose work has appeared in Life magazine and National Geographic magazine. John believes in giving something back to his community, and he has served as a volunteer officer of the Newtown Township Police Department and was responsible for training rookies at the pistol range on his farm.

John is also a sponsor of the national SwimAmerica Program, that introduces thousands of children to aquatic sports and encourages participation in those sports. He has devoted his life to athletics and to children.

Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, please join me in congratulating John for his leadership. He has helped mold the lives of many young people, and he has inspired these athletes to represent the United States in international competition.

INTRODUCTION OF THE FIREARM
THEFT REPORTING ACT**HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1992

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Firearm Theft Reporting Act which will help law enforcement keep firearms from the hands of violent felons by providing additional means to deter gun theft and to halt black market proliferation. Deterring theft and black market supply is extremely important, if we are serious about keeping guns out of the hands of criminals. According to a recent National Institute of Justice study, 32 percent of felons' handguns were stolen and another 16 percent were purchased on the black market.

The Firearm Theft Reporting Act would require any federally licensed firearms importer, manufacturer, dealer, or collector to report the

theft or loss of a firearm to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and local law enforcement officials. The report must be made within 24 hours of discovery of the theft or loss.

These reports will greatly expedite the efforts of BATF and local law enforcement to deter thefts and losses of firearms as well as investigate those which have occurred. In addition by creating criminal penalties for failure to report theft or loss, this bill gives licensees strong incentives not to engage in the illegal albeit lucrative business of peddling firearms to the black market. In addition, stopping these conduits of illegal firearm commerce will alleviate tracing difficulties that BATF and other law enforcement agencies encounter during criminal investigations.

Last, this bill represents a modest and reasonable measure that places no restriction on individual lawful gun owners. It merely requires no more than what common sense dictates—that thefts of firearms be reported so law enforcement has a chance to intercept them before they get into the wrong hands.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ANT-
ARCTIC ENVIRONMENTAL PRO-
TECTION ACT OF 1992**HON. RICK BOUCHER**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1992

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a bill to implement the protocol on environmental protection to the Antarctic Treaty. The protocol was signed by the United States last October and submitted earlier this year to the Senate for ratification. The bill was prepared by the Antarctic policy group, which is comprised of the Federal agencies involved in supporting scientific research and in maintaining the U.S. presence in Antarctica.

The protocol establishes specific principles and rules for protection of the Antarctic environment from the effects of human activities. It deals with protection of fauna and flora, imposes strict limitations on discharge of pollutants, and requires environmental impact assessment of planned governmental and non-governmental activities. The protocol also prohibits all activities relating to Antarctic mineral resources, except for scientific research, and provides that this prohibition cannot be amended by less than unanimous agreement for at least 50 years.

A particularly important aspect of the protocol is its reinforcement of the status of Antarctica as a natural reserve devoted to peace and science. This is entirely appropriate because Antarctica is a unique scientific laboratory of enormous value to the international community.

The upper atmosphere over the pole is a screen for viewing the results of interactions of solar plasmas and the Earth's magnetic field, and for detecting evidence of space physics processes. The extremely stable, clean and dry atmosphere enables astronomers and astrophysicists to probe the universe with unprecedented precision from a ground-based site.

It is an ideal biological laboratory for studying such effects as adaption of organisms under extremes of light, temperature, and moisture, where, for example, a fish has developed natural antifreeze.

Antarctica's extreme climate, which can induce social, psychological and physiological stresses, provides an appropriate location to study human health and performance. NASA will use this natural lab for human studies tied to the manned space program.

Antarctica is also a major part of the global heat engine that determines world climate. The vast Antarctic ice sheet interacts with oceanic and atmospheric circulation to modulate global climate. Accordingly, the behavior of the ocean/atmosphere system in Antarctica is expected to provide an early warning of climate change.

The 2-mile thick ice sheet covering the pole is a repository of the past climate record of great benefit to climatologists and other scientists.

Many naturally occurring global events are greatly magnified in the Antarctic environment, with the result that changes such as ozone layer depletion and climate change are detected there first.

In sum Antarctica is one of the world's most valuable scientific research platforms, and it is essential to ensure its continued availability for a broad range of research.

The value and importance of Antarctic research are well understood. Unfortunately, the United States and other nations which maintain permanent Antarctic research facilities have been less careful about their environmental protection practices than can be either justified or accepted. At the same time, it is recognized that research activity itself will cause some environmental disturbance in this pristine region, where traces of human activity are preserved virtually forever. The goal must be to weigh the environmental effects against the value of the science and develop workable approaches to minimize adverse effects.

I believe this overall goal will be achieved by the comprehensive provisions of the Environmental protocol and its five annexes. Therefore, I have introduced legislation to ensure that the protocol is fully implemented with regard to all activities sponsored under the U.S. Antarctic Program, administered by the National Science Foundation, and with regard to all other activities of U.S. citizens while in Antarctica. The legislation amends the Antarctic Conservation Act, Public Law 95-541, and replaces the Antarctic Protection Act of 1990, Public Law 101-594, with restrictions on minerals activities which conform to the protocol.

The responsibilities of Federal agencies under the provisions of the bill are consistent with their past roles and areas of expertise and with their responsibilities under the Antarctic Conservation Act. The National Science Foundation is responsible for issuing implementing regulations for protection of fauna and flora, for control of discharge of pollutants, and for entry into specially protected areas. The Department of State is charged with implementing the emergency response provisions of the protocol with respect to nongovernmental activities in Antarctica. The Department of State, in conjunction with the Council on Envi-

ronmental Quality, is responsible for issuing regulations for implementing the environmental impact assessment provisions of the protocol with respect to nongovernmental activities in Antarctica. Finally the Department of Commerce is responsible for issuing regulations implementing provisions of the protocol associated with mineral resource activities. A more complete summary of the provisions of the bill follows this statement.

Mr. Speaker, the Antarctic Environmental Protection Act of 1992 represents a comprehensive implementation of the provisions of the environmental protocol and its five annexes. It will allow for the continuation of a vigorous U.S. research program in Antarctica, while ensuring that the pristine environment of the continent is preserved for future generations.

SUMMARY OF THE ANTARCTIC ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT OF 1992

Title I of the Antarctic Environmental Protection Act of 1992 amends the Antarctic Conservation Act of 1978 (ACA), PL 95-541, to bring the provisions of that Act into conformity with the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty and annexes. Title II repeals the Antarctic Protection Act of 1990, PL 101-594, replacing that Act with a prohibition on mineral resource activities in Antarctica that is consistent with the Protocol.

Title I of the bill amends the ACA to establish a more comprehensive statutory scheme for the conservation of Antarctic fauna and flora as set forth in the Protocol. Existing authority of the Director of the National Science Foundation (NSF) to promulgate regulations to control waste disposal in Antarctica, and to protect and manage designated areas with great environmental sensitivity or scientific value, is also revised consistent with the Protocol. In addition, Title I expressly extends the NSF Director's current general authority to promulgate regulations to carry out any provision of the ACA, to cover any provision of the Protocol. This provision ensures that regulatory power will exist to address any environmental issues under the Protocol that may arise.

Title I provides for the Secretary of State to prescribe regulations, in conjunction with the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality, to implement the environmental impact assessment provisions of the Protocol with respect to non-governmental activities, including tourism, in Antarctica, and in conjunction with NSF and the Coast Guard, to require private persons to comply with the provisions of the Protocol related to emergency response action. These tasks can be carried out by the Department as part of its current responsibilities for gathering and circulating information about non-governmental activities in Antarctica.

Title I also strengthens civil and criminal penalties under the ACA to increase the deterrent effect of the legislation. Provisions of the Protocol dealing with environmental impact assessment and emergency response requirements for the U.S. Antarctic Program (USAP) are not addressed in Title I since these provisions can be implemented through existing legislative, executive and regulatory authority already applicable to Antarctica. With the exception of sewage disposal, which is included in the authority granted to the NSF Director to promulgate waste disposal regulations, implementation of the provisions of the Protocol concerning prevention of marine pollution is already provided for in the Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships, 33 U.S.C. SS 1901 et seq.

Title II of the bill implements Article 7 of the Protocol, which states: "Any activity relating to mineral resources, other than scientific research, shall be prohibited." Title II repeals the Antarctic Protection Act of 1990, which was intended as an interim measure pending entry into force of an international agreement providing an indefinite ban on Antarctic mineral resource activities. Article 7, which has no termination date and is not reviewable for fifty years following entry into force of the Protocol, constitutes such an indefinite ban.

Title II prohibits Antarctic mineral resource activities by persons subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. The prohibition covers prospecting, exploration and development activities, as well as collecting, removing or transporting such resources. Activities exempted from the prohibition are those directly related to scientific research, construction, operation and maintenance of facilities, and provision of mineral resource specimens for museums and similar institutions. Title II provides for implementation by the Secretary of Commerce and authorizes the Coast Guard to exercise certain enforcement powers.

RIDGEFIELD NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE INTERPRETIVE CENTER AUGUST 10, 1992

HON. JOLENE UNSOELD

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1992

Mrs. UNSOELD. Mr. Speaker, I offer Congress a unique opportunity: an opportunity to provide the Pacific Northwest with a regional interpretive center that draws upon the biological richness of the lower Columbia River wetlands; an opportunity to share the rich history and culture of the Pacific Northwest native Americans and settlers; and an opportunity for a partnership with State and local entities to share the expenses of constructing, operating, and maintaining this regional interpretive center.

The legislation I am introducing today would authorize the U.S. Fish and Wildlife, after public comment, to establish an interpretive center at the Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge in southwest Washington. This facility will provide the public with a regional center for environmental and historical education and research, taking advantage of the refuge's wetland ecosystems, diverse wildlife, and archaeological sites.

With the close proximity of the Portland-Vancouver metropolitan area to this facility, the millions who visit the region will have easy access to its attractions. They will share in the natural history of the Columbia River and its adjacent wetlands—areas of critical importance to migrating and wintering waterfowl, salmon, and many other species.

Historically and culturally this location served as the site of a large native American settlement which was visited by early explorers, including the 1804 Lewis and Clark Expedition. We, as a society, have often neglected to share with our children the valuable and interesting contributions made by native Americans to our culture. This facility will offer future generations a glimpse back in time to the peo-

ples who were caretakers of the land before us.

Perhaps the most unique aspect of this legislation is the opportunity it offers the Federal Government to engage in cost sharing. Already a nonprofit foundation has been established to seek State, local, and private funds toward the construction and operation of this interpretive center. The foundation's goal is to provide a substantial share of the construction costs of the facility, as well as to cover the cost of operation and maintenance.

This bill brings together in this one educational facility the study of nature and its fragile ecosystems, the cultures of Americans before us, and the chance to model a unique funding partnership. This unique opportunity deserves our consideration and approval.

ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR VETERANS

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1992

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, in 1988, Congress passed the Judicial Review Act which established the U.S. Court of Veterans Appeals [CVA]. Because of this legislation, our veterans are now able to pursue legal recourse against the Department of Veterans' Affairs [DVA] to obtain rightly earned benefits. All reports indicate that the Court is working well and that veterans are taking full advantage of this appeals process. I commend the Department for its diligence in establishing the court system.

Today, I am introducing two bills which will improve veterans' access to the CVA. The first bill would allow veterans who bring claims before the CVA to recover attorney's fees from the DVA in those instances where the Department's actions in denying a claim were unreasonable. Essentially, this bill would apply the Equal Access to Justice Act [EAJA] to the CVA in the same way that it applies to many other Federal courts.

This legislation is necessary because often veterans cannot afford private attorneys to represent them, and the dollar amounts involved are usually not large enough to attract an attorney on a contingency basis. The Equal Access to Justice Act was adopted so that citizens would not be deterred from seeking the review of unreasonable governmental action. Applying the EAJA statute to the Court of Veterans' Appeals is in keeping with the spirit of that act.

I have also introduced a second bill which would allow veterans to file class action suits in the Court of Veterans' Appeals. This legislation would simply allow veterans to use a procedural tool which is available in other Federal courts.

Although the CVA has done an admirable job in its first few years of operation, I have heard reports from veterans that CVA decisions are not always widely distributed within the Department of Veterans Affairs. For example, the CVA may have established a precedent with respect to certain benefit payments. However, a veteran with an identical claim

may be denied simply because other officials within the DVA are not aware of the CVA decision. This veteran would then have to file his own claim, and start the appeals process for an issue which has already been decided in his favor.

A class action suit would allow all veterans with identical claims to file just one cause of action. The decision of the CVA in such a case would be binding on all veterans with similar claims. This would save veterans the cost of individual litigation and would allow those with future claims on a particular issue to simply point to the decision in the class action suit to support their case.

Mr. Speaker, these two bills represent refinements of an important process, judicial review of DVA administrative rulings. Both of these measures will improve the effectiveness of the court and its accessibility, and I urge my colleagues to support them.

A 20TH ANNIVERSARY TRIBUTE TO THE REDLANDS THEATRE FESTIVAL

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1992

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today a truly remarkable story about how dreams still come true. This dream is the result of years of dedication, commitment, and hard work by many supportive people in my hometown of Redlands, CA.

The Redlands Theatre Festival began as little more than an idea 20 years ago. Equipped with a vision, \$300, and a staff of five, festival impresario Cliff Cabanilla saw great potential in a dusty hilltop at Prospect Park. In that first year, with little funding, and dreams of something big down the road, the Redlands Theatre Festival was born.

A successful inaugural season gave supporters great hopes for future growth and success. Early in their endeavor, organizers hoped their creation would become widely recognized for bringing cultural, economical, and educational benefits to the Inland Empire. To achieve this, they outlined a vision for a fully functional theatre, built to complement the beauty of Prospect Park and serve the growing community. By the eighth season, a permanent theatre was constructed and, by the following summer, seating for 450 people completed.

There are many elements needed to sustain a theatre over a long period of time. The talent, time, and energy needed to produce and stage a festival is simply enormous. The diversity of skills—from planning the productions, constructing sets, staging auditions, and, of course, acting the parts—has brought people of various skills, backgrounds, and talents together to create theatre at its very best.

Never overlooked in all of the planning, of course, is one of the most important elements of a successful theatre—the audience. As the Redlands Daily Facts said recently, "the ultimate achievement of the Redlands Theatre Festival as it enters its 20th season is the de-

velopment of larger, more discriminating audiences." Indeed, the outstanding support of our community has given the Redlands Theatre Festival the means of educating and enriching us all.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and the many supportive people in Redlands and the Inland Empire in saluting the Redlands Theatre Festival as it celebrates 20 years of growth and success. By staging productions old and new, and embracing our ever changing world, the Redlands Theatre Festival speaks to us all. Like all of its generous patrons I, too, look forward to another 20 years of success and outstanding contributions to our community.

CONGRATULATIONS FOR SERVICE

HON. BILL SARPALIUS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1992

Mr. SARPALIUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate my good friend, Walter Hagan, who has served American Airlines for 45 years and presently is American's manager of special services. I am submitting an article that was originally printed on June 25 in a Dallas/Fort Worth news publication entitled "DFW People."

The article tells the informative story of American Airlines' overseas service operations to Europe since 1945, which coincide with Walter Hagan's exciting career with the airline that has led him to many parts of the world and put him in the company of many renowned individuals, both heads of state and celebrities. Walter has always shown himself to be a sterling example to others and has touched the lives of all who have known him over the years, from celebrities, to his friends at home.

Being on the ground floor of commercial overseas air travel, Walter has been a goodwill ambassador for not only American Airlines, but the United States as well. Through his friendly and hard working ways, Walter has distinguished himself by being on the forefront of an industry that has flourished during his career. Along the way, Walter has not only helped others, but, has also enjoyed his work and found much satisfaction in performing his job. I hope my colleagues find the story as interesting as I.

AMERICAN AIRLINES—FIRST AIRLINE TO SERVE ALL THREE OF LONDON'S AIRPORTS (By Bill Leader)

With American Airlines, Tuesday, June 16, inauguration service from Chicago to London's Stansted Airport, the Fort Worth-based carrier is now the only US carrier to fly into all three of London's airports.

Queen Elizabeth II formally opened London's newest airport on March 15, 1991. Stansted is located northeast of London and yet enjoys the same fast rail link (45 minutes) to downtown London as does Gatwick, south of London.

American started direct service into Gatwick Airport in 1982 but the breakthrough came July 1, 1991, when American inaugurated service into London's Heathrow. Heathrow, currently building its fifth terminal, is England's main hub to Europe. It was the plum American especially desired.

For Walter H. Hagan of American Airlines there was a dream-like quality about the July 1, 1991, ceremonies inaugurating flights from London's Heathrow Airport to the United States.

Hagan, American's manager of special services, had seen it all before . . . 45 years ago.

As a relief manager and in his first year with American Airlines, Hagan was present May 31, 1946, when American Overseas Airways—a subsidiary of American Airlines—inaugurated service from London's new airport at Heathrow to the United States. Adding some extra glamour to the event, American Overseas Airways used the occasion for the maiden flight of its latest airliner—the four-engine triple-tailed Lockheed Constellation.

Hagan's executive office in Terminal 3-E at DFW International Airport is a treasure of airline memorabilia with models of the Lockheed Electra and Douglas DC-3. Signed photographs of movie stars and former U.S. presidents and their wives line the walls. Through his job with special services Hagan has met so many of them. Last year he accompanied country 'n western singing star Dolly Parton to the city of Dingle in western Ireland.

Country 'n western music has its roots in Irish folk music and, as a coincidence, Hagan has roots in Ireland—although born in the United States his mother is from Derry, Ireland.

"Since my mother was born in Ireland I am entitled to an Irish passport," Hagan explained.

A Derry newspaper described Hagan as "vice president of American Airlines." As an amusing acknowledgment of the newspapers' mistake, American Senior Vice President Ralph Richard had a sign made up for the door to Hagan's office—"Walter H. Hagan—vice president—special assistant to Dolly Parton."

Hagan was present July 1 when American Airlines Chairman and President Robert L. Crandall with Sir John Egan, chairman of the British Airport Authority, cut a ribbon marking the start of American service from Heathrow.

American now has four daily flights between Heathrow and New York; one daily flight from Boston, Newark and Los Angeles. American began service from DFW Airport to London's Gatwick Airport in 1982 having purchased the route from Braniff International.

As exciting as the new service to Heathrow, Hagan wonders why the media didn't pick up on the fact that American was one of the pioneers of flights into London's Heathrow.

Even the advertising slogans haven't changed very much. Hagan produced an old AOA advertisement from a British publication which proclaimed "AOA to the USA." Today's slogan is American to America.

Hagan's association with American actually began when he was with the U.S. Army Air Corps in North Africa and he met Cyrus Rowlett "C.R." Smith, legendary chairman of American Airlines. At the time Mr. Smith was head of the ATC—Air Transport Command. During one conversation Mr. Smith asked Hagan what career he intended to pursue after the war. Hagan said he wasn't sure and Mr. Smith suggested he consider a career with American Airlines.

"I joined American at LaGuardia in New York, January 10, 1946, which happened to be my birthday," Hagan said.

After initial training he was transferred to operations and then sent to Europe as a re-

lief manager. This job involved a lot of travel between the airports, which American Overseas Airways served. These airports included London, Prestwick, Scotland, Rhein-Mann Airport, Frankfurt, Germany; Copenhagen, Denmark; and Stockholm, Sweden.

In 1945, shortly after the end of World War II, American Airlines purchased the air service of the American Export Steamboat Line. This acquisition came shortly after Congress enacted a law making it illegal for a steamship company to operate an airline. This was due to anti-trust laws.

Renamed American Overseas Airways, this subsidiary of American Airlines began once-a-week service from Chicago to London, November 19, 1945. At that time there was no Heathrow Airport and AOA airliners landed at Hurn Airport near Bournemouth, on England's southern coast.

On May 31, 1946, AOA transferred its service to London's new airport at Heathrow.

AOA used Douglas DC-4 airliners for its service to England. This airplane carried 34 passengers.

Hagan recalls many trips across the Atlantic aboard the DC-4. This four-engine airliner made the trip in three legs—New York to Gander, Newfoundland; Gander to Shannon, Ireland; and then Shannon to Hurn Airport, England. The longest leg of the trip was Gander to Shannon, a distance of 1,976 miles and which took, depending on winds, about 14 hours. This airplane was unpresurized and flew at about 8,000 feet. The navigator on board kept the aircraft's position over the Atlantic using celestial navigation or "shooting the stars."

In those days the pilots made out a flight plan, which included a PNR—"point of no return."

"The PNR was marked on the route. If for some reason the airplane developed engine trouble but had already passed the PNR it had to keep going forward. You couldn't go back," he explained.

But Hagan recalls these trips with great fondness.

"On the way back to the States we'd stop at Shannon and leave the airplane while it was being prepared for the trip over the Atlantic. They'd give us a great dinner at Shannon Airport," he said.

The galleys on board the DC-4s he remembers as quite elaborate.

"As the airplane approached Gander you could smell the eggs and bacon being cooked in the galley," he recalled.

However the inauguration of London's new Heathrow Airport also coincided with AOA's maiden flight of the latest in airliners—the Lockheed Constellation L49. This airplane had a pressurized cabin and could seat 43 passengers.

The change in Heathrow after 45 years are dramatic.

"When it opened up they were using quonset huts and tents. There were only 43 passengers coming off our airplane. They really didn't need a large terminal," he explained.

AOA purchased a hotel in London for its people in a fashionable area known as Green Park. Hagan, with some time off from the July ceremonies, made a nostalgic trip back to the hotel on Half Moon Street in Green Park.

"It's still a very nice hotel. From the outside it looks just the same. The new owners kept the facade but the inside has been gutted and modernized."

He decided not to introduce himself to any of the staff.

"I was going to and then, you think it was 45 years ago, they wouldn't have remembered any of the people I knew who stayed there. I stood there on the street and looked up and down, watched the action and reminisced about what it was like then."

"I still enjoy London and it hasn't really changed that much. Everybody is so polite, the cab drivers, everyone. It has a lot of class. It was a cosmopolitan city back then and it's still a cosmopolitan city," he said.

He did get to meet some of the British people, who worked for AOA 45 years ago. Mrs. Crandall, he noted, seemed especially interested to meet these people.

On January 25, 1949, an AOA Constellation set a new speed record with a flight from New York to Shannon, Ireland, completed in only eight hours and 47 minutes.

On August 17, 1949, AOA began service with the "last word" in luxurious flying—the Boeing 377 Stratocruiser. The Stratocruiser was actually a double-decked version of the famous Boeing B-29 bomber—the airplane from which the first atomic bomb was dropped on Japan, August 6, 1945. The lower "lobe" of the Stratocruiser as well as the tail section, wings and landing gear were basically a B-29. Known as the "Cadillac of the Skies" the Stratocruiser was the most spacious airliner to date. It could carry 63 passengers and they were invited to spend some time in the "downstairs lounge."

AOA flew to Germany, Denmark, Finland, Sweden and Norway.

In the days before the jetliners, air travel was the exclusive preserve of the rich and famous. In his special services capacity Hagan met many of the movie stars, diplomats and top politicians.

He recalls flights with Lewis O'Douglas, the U.S. ambassador to England and a personal friend of C.R. Smith.

John Wayne, the movie star, became a friend. He met the actor shortly after he had finished filming "The Quiet Man" with Maureen O'Hara in Ireland.

Hagan keeps a letter from John Wayne written to him in 1975 in which Wayne, then in ill-health, complained about not being allowed to drink any liquor.

"And right at the moment, I know how dull it is to be sober, but it hasn't helped me to breathe which has been my problem for the last three months; but to hell with that."

The movie actor signed the letter "Duke." Hagan has pictures of himself with movie star Jimmy Stewart and 1950s teenage sensation Sandra Dee; Barbara Mandrell; Larry "J.R. Ewing" Hagman.

He recalled flights with presidents including Lyndon B. Johnson—"He was tough. He was a good man but he wanted things right"—and John Fitzgerald Kennedy. It was C.R. Smith, Hagan said, who persuaded the presidential candidates to charter one of American's Lockheed Electra airplanes during their presidential campaigns.

Of Kennedy, Hagan said, "He was impressive. I remember the stewardesses were very impressed. He was so charismatic."

In July, 1950, President Harry Truman and the CAB (Civil Aeronautics Board) approved the sale of AOA to Pan American World Airways.

A decade later, with the introduction of the jetliners such as the Boeing 707 and the Douglas DC-8, flying became accessible to the general public. Travel by rail or steamship began to slump as more and more people opted to go "by air."

As the jetliners became larger, the glamorous associated with the old piston-driven airlines disappeared.

After taking a flight a person, almost invariably was asked, "Who was on the plane?" It was just assumed a famous politician or movie star would be on board.

Working for an airline in the period just after World War II must have been exciting.

Leaning back in his chair, hands behind his head and a happy smile on his face, Hagan agreed. "It was fun," he said.

LINDA L. KAMPE, PUBLIC SERVANT

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1992

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it pleases me today to inform you of someone who truly symbolizes the hard-working energy of our local public servants. That person is the assistant town clerk for the town of Oxford, MA, Linda L. Kampe.

Service to the community is nothing new to the Kampe family. Linda's grandfather, M. Harold Harrington, and grandmother, Florence Harrington, were both town clerks of Oxford. Linda's mother, F. Pansy Kennedy, is currently the town clerk.

Linda L. Kampe has served the citizens of Oxford for 23 years as the assistant town clerk. Along with being assistant town clerk, Linda has also acted as assistant burial agent, member of Oxford's insurance advisory committee, former secretary to the Oxford Planning Board. She is also a notary public and justice of the peace.

Linda was born in Oxford and attended local school there. She is a graduate of Oxford Memorial High School and New England Municipal Clerks Institute at Salva Regina College at Newport, RI. Linda is married to Kenneth Kampe and has three beautiful children: Nancy, Eric, and Thomas. I must mention that in keeping the spirit of public service in the family, Kenneth is a member of the board of registrars.

Mr. Speaker, on August 14, 1992, a testimonial will be held in Linda Kampe's honor at the Knights of Columbus in Oxford, MA. The citizens of Oxford will come to honor a woman who has made their town a better place in which to live. It is my privilege to commend and thank Ms. Kampe for all her good work for the community.

SUPPORT FUNDING FOR JUSTICE DEPARTMENT PROGRAMS

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1992

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5678, a bill making appropriations for fiscal year 1993, for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, State, and related agencies. At this time, I would like to thank the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH], the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS], and their colleagues on the committee for their diligent

work in bringing this important legislation before the House.

H.R. 5678, I am happy to note, appropriates \$1 million for a proven juvenile justice program—the Court Appointed Special Advocate Program, otherwise known as CASA. In my hometown of Louisville, KY, the CASA Program, under the leadership of Ms. Sally Erny, trains volunteers to become advocates for our most vulnerable children—those who have been abused, neglected, or abandoned. This funding will allow for an expansion of an enormously successful program that ensures that the best interests of some very unfortunate children are served.

I am also pleased to note the H.R. 5678 provides \$1.9 million to improve prosecution of child abuse cases. This appropriation will support the efforts back home of Jefferson County attorney, Michael Conliffe and Jefferson County District Judges Richard Fitzgerald and Kevin Delahanty, thoroughgoing professionals who are doing excellent work in this area.

The bill's appropriation of \$463.5 million to help State and local governments in their drug control and other law enforcement efforts is noteworthy; \$389.6 million of that amount is earmarked for formula grants to States, which in turn distribute funds to local governments. In my District, this funding will permit the Louisville and Jefferson County Crime Commission, under the direction of Ms. Kim Allen, to continue its promising drug enforcement, treatment, and prevention programs.

Mr. Speaker, finally, I am sorry that H.R. 5678 provides \$5 million below the 1992 level for the operations of the Immigration and Naturalization Service [INS]. I sincerely hope the committee can give consideration in a future supplemental appropriations to fully fund INS. Otherwise, I fear the INS will not have the resources to handle its difficult operational mission.

I strongly support H.R. 5678 and I urge my colleagues to vote for the bill.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and

any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, August 11, 1992, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

AUGUST 12

9:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Environmental Protection Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2762, to assure the preservation of the northern spotted owl and the stability of communities dependent on the resources of the public lands in Oregon, Washington, and northern California.

SD-406

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1622, to revise the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to improve the provisions of such Act with respect to the health and safety of employees, S. 2837, DES Education and Research Amendments, S. 492, Live Performing Arts Labor Relations Amendments, proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research, Department of Health and Human Services, proposed legislation relating to breast cancer screening safety, and to consider pending nominations.

SD-430

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
To continue hearings to examine alleged corruption in the professional boxing industry.

SH-216

Select on Indian Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up S. 2975, to provide for the settlement of the water rights claims of the Yavapai-PreScott Indian Tribe in Yavapai County, Arizona; to be followed by an oversight hearing on Indian trust fund management.

SR-485

Select on POW/MIA Affairs

To continue hearings to review private sector and official efforts on POWs/MIAs.

SR-325

10:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the state of the U.S. economy and competitiveness, focusing on implications for labor changes in the U.S. economy and the increasing globalization of our economy.

SD-538

Joint Economic

To hold a roundtable discussion on the current condition of the economy.

2359 Rayburn Building

12:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations

Business meeting, to consider S. Con. Res. 134, commending the People of the Philippines on their general elections, S. Res. 331, commemorating the Hungarian National Holiday, and pending nominations.

S-116, Capitol

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the accuracy of the U.S. Census Bureau's population estimates and its impact on State funding allocations.

SD-342

2:00 p.m.

Judiciary

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-226

SEPTEMBER 9

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold oversight hearings in conjunction with the National Ocean Policy Study on implementation of the Fishery Conservation Amendments of 1990 (P.L. 101-627).

SR-253

SEPTEMBER 17

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on provisions of S. 2335, National Beverage Container Reuse and Recycling Act, relating to the energy conservation implications of beverage container recycling.

SD-366

SEPTEMBER 22

9:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations by the American Legion.

334 Cannon Building